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MARRIAGE.

On the 18th March, at the Union Church, by the Rev. T. W. Pearce, JOHN WAKEHAM GLOYN, China Sugar Refinery, to REBECCA POWERS, second daughter of the late Thomas POWERS, Cambridge.

DEATHS.

At the Mercantile and Family Hotel, Shanghai, on the 11th March, 1899, JOHN BARR N JARVIS, aged 35 years.

At the Shanghai General Hospital, on the 16th March, 1899, WILLIAM SMYTHE, aged 44 years.

At Shanghai, on the 17th March, 1899, ROSETTA MARY, the wife of H. P. WILKINSON, H.B.M.'s Crown Advocate, and only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. L. S. LITTLE, aged 27 years.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The American mail of the 1st February arrived, per T. K. K. steamer *America Maru* on the 19th March (26 days); the Canadian mail of the 27th February arrived, per C. P. R. steamer *Empress of China*, on the 21st March (22 days); and the American mail of the 19th February arrived, per P. M. steamer *Aztec*, on the 21st March (30 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK

The two Chinese torpedo boats recently commissioned by the Canton Government for the suppression of piracy on the West River are now engaged, a correspondent informs us, in towing trading vessels and junks. This is the latest Chinese idea of the suppression of piracy.

Der Ostasiatische Lloyd states that, on account of the political situation in Peking, Baron von Heyking, the German Minister, will not take his intended leave for the present.

It is reported that the detailed survey for the Canton and Kowloon Railway—the concession for which, as we announced some months ago, has been obtained by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.—is about to be commenced at once.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 18th March says:—Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald are to leave Peking to-day, and to sail from the mouth of the Peiho in H.M.S. *Barfleur* on Monday. They will make a short visit to Weihaiwei on their way to Shanghai, homeward-bound.

We (*China Gazette*) are glad to be able to inform our readers that the Russian protest against the Newchwang-Shanghai-Kwan Railway Loan has been withdrawn. Russia merely contenting itself with entering a note against China for having broken a solemn bargain which it is alleged she made with Russia. No doubt the debt will be paid with interest one of these fine days.

Bishop Thoburn, in a letter from Manila published in the *Malaysia Message* says:—The military situation in Manila is somewhat complicated, and the opinions of parties are different concerning it. Americans without exception are confident that the American Government will permanently hold the islands, but nearly all Europeans take a different view. The opinion of these authorities is owing no doubt in large measure to their respective wishes. Be the cause what it may, I do not find Europeans very partial to the American cause in Manila. The Americans on the other hand have not only a personal interest in the cause, but the war-fever is on them, and they are naturally somewhat sanguine in their hopes.

The four sailors of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs who were in custody at Macao on a charge of being in unlawful possession of a junk have been released. The junk, which was accused of being engaged in the illegal transport of rice, was seized by the Customs in Chinese waters, but when subsequently sailing in Portuguese waters she was taken possession of by the Portuguese water police and the men in charge of her placed under arrest. The junk and her cargo were afterwards restored to the owners. The *Echo Macaense* states that M. Piry, the Commissioner of Customs at Lappa, has officially protested against this restoration on the ground that the Macao Government is incompetent to decide upon the legality of a seizure made in Chinese waters.

It was freely rumoured in higher local mandarin circles yesterday, says the *N. C. Daily News* of the 18th March, that Great Britain had demanded from China the non-alienation of the Honan province to any Power and that the province be at once opened to international trade. There was another rumour on Saturday, of an alarmist nature, said to have come from Peking, that Great Britain had demanded the cession of Honan and that, in consequence, there was great excitement both in the Tsungli Yamén and in the Palace at the receipt of the demand, as it had always been understood that Great Britain was opposed to any partition of Chinese territory. The demand first above noted is further said to have been made owing to recent encroachments into Honan by the subjects of another Power.

The Chungking correspondent of the *China Gazette* writes under date of 1st March:—Messrs. Burn, Murdoch, Busb, and Everal, of the Pritchard Morgan Mining Concession, arrived here yesterday. It is not yet known to which part of the province they will first devote their attention, but it is thought the Kienchang Valley, near Ning Yuen-fu, may be visited at an early date.

Prince and Princess Henry arrived at Shanghai on the 12th March. The *N. C. Daily News* of the 13th says:—The German Consul-General and party were waiting for some time at the P. & O. Jetty yesterday afternoon to welcome H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia, when news was brought them that the Prince and Princess had landed quietly at the Japanese Mail Wharf, whence they proceeded to the German Consulate General, where they are now residing. The flagstaff at the Consulate-General and the N.-D.L.S. *Bayern* were gaily dressed with flags, and the national colours were displayed at sundry German houses in the Settlement yesterday in honour of the Prince, Sir Nicholas and Lady Hannan were among those who were present at the German Consulate-General to welcome the popular Prince and his consort.

At a meeting convened under the joint auspices of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association and the American Association of China, held at the Municipal Board Room, Shanghai, on the 16th March, it was resolved "That in view of the present deadlock in the matter of the Extension of the General Settlements at Shanghai, this meeting urges the necessity of immediate, united, and vigorous action on the part of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, in order to obtain a definite solution of a question vitally affecting the interests of this community." At a meeting held at the Club Concordia on the same date, at which most of the German firms in Shanghai were represented, it was also decided to send a telegram to the German Minister at Peking, asking his urgent assistance in the matter of the Extension of the Settlement.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes:—The Reuter about the assault on Germans in Tientsin took Tientsin by surprise. It was only by putting on an investigator with all the penetration and magnifying power of Mr. Waller's famous telescope (see *Bardell v. Pickwick*) that we have at last found out there was a fracas, no! the shadow of a shade of a fracas. Half-a-dozen young Teutons went citywards on the 15th of the Moon to see the Lantern procession; they were hustled and jostled a little by the lewd fellows of the basest sort, which are found in the groundlings of every great city, East or West. No harm was done, but the victims naturally enough complained to their Consul, and he as naturally referred it to the officials. The latter would punish if they could find the offenders, but that is now an absolute impossibility. The normal native police is powerless and indeed is completely jammed in on such occasions in the narrow thoroughfares. Respectable Chinese are bullied by roughs in exactly the same way as foreigners. The incident is to be regretted, but it had no political or seditious import, and it will be a pity if it be magnified into a diplomatic grievance.

THE INLAND NAVIGATION RULES.

(Daily Press, 24th March.)

In our issue of the 21st February we gave a summary of a letter written by Mr. DUDGEON to the *N. C. Daily News* on the opening of the inland waters of China. Our readers will doubtless remember that Mr. DUDGEON in this letter criticised a leader which appeared in the *Daily Press* of the 26th January on the same subject, and although he in the main agrees with our views as expressed then he thinks that we are too soon in admitting failure, and he does not think that we are "justified in attributing the present non-success of one of the most important concessions that has ever been wrung from China to an alleged misconception of the conditions of trade on the part of our Minister at Peking." We have very few points at issue with Mr. DUDGEON on this important subject, and if he thinks we are a little too soon in admitting failure, we fancy it is because he has not fully followed our previous articles on the same subject. From the 30th of April last year in a series of these we have pointed out that the important point in the whole scheme was the amalgamation of the dual system of Customs, which dual system, as Mr. DUDGEON says, must surely not only seriously hamper the scheme but will afford opportunities dear to the evasive Chinese mind of blocking it altogether. Mr. DUDGEON himself admits that it is a failure. The question as to when you make the admission is relatively unimportant. Our contention is, that it is not enough for the Minister to obtain the concession and then to say, as he practically has done, "The waters are open; it is your business to run steamers on them. If you can't do it under the regulations drawn up by the Chinese Government I am sorry, but, after all, the waters are theirs and they have the right, as a going concern, to make what rules they like." Such, we maintain, on the strength of Mr. CURZEN's statement that our Government would insist on these regulations being revised in a satisfactory sense, should not be the case.

Mr. DUDGEON further says that he "looks to the concession which Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD has obtained being made a powerful lever in the work of breaking down the wall of Chinese exclusivism." So do we, but we must confess that it appears to us remarkably like that lever of which we have all heard, that would lift the earth—if it were only long enough; and, to carry the simile further, we venture to point out that before a lever can be used it is necessary to obtain a fulcrum on which to rest it. Whether under existing restrictions such a fulcrum, in the form of a steamer, can ever be obtained will be seen later on. In fact, to drop the language of metaphor and come down to plain statements, the restriction which Mr. DUDGEON says has "apparently" been introduced and which, until publication of our article he had evidently never heard of, is this: By a ruling of the Imperial Maritime Customs authorities steamers that run from one treaty port to another cannot also take advantage of the opening of inland waters. It is this restriction that we again state will nullify the whole concession if it is allowed to pass, and it is this restriction which was the foundation of the charge we made that our Minister was under a misconception of the conditions of trade in China. If, as Mr. DUDGEON states, our Minister is not under this misconception, how is it that the Trade Regulations of the Yangtze sent from Peking to the Foreign Office on

August 5th, 1898, received his sanction? The Inland Water Regulations are dated July 28th, 1898. Earlier than that they were in Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD's hands, and the fact that the Yangtze Regulations received his assent proves that he intended steamers running between treaty ports to be excluded from inland water privileges. If this were not the case, why is it that certain ports of call or stages are provided for, where these vessels will be at liberty to stop and embark or land cargo or passengers, and others again where only passengers are to be taken in or discharged? If the inland waters are open to these vessels what would be the use of stating such places? The very fact of the opening of the waters would open not only these places but all others besides. Nor is it that these ports of call, &c., are the lekin barriers, a list of which is to be published by the Customs for the inland waters steamers. By chance, of course, some may be, but that does not affect the argument. Between two ports of call or between a port of call and a treaty port duties are already provided for by the Yangtze Rules; for instance, on domestic trade, between the port of call Tatum and the treaty port of Kiu-kiang, if carried in steamers a full and a half tariff duty is leviable (plus, of course, lekin at both ends after the Customs have finished with it), whereas by the Inland Water Regulations we find, first, under "Revenue 5," that it will either pay what the Customs decide to be leviable; or, if carried in a vessel belonging to a Foreign merchant, it is to be in accordance with the Treaty Tariff. We then turn to the Supplementary Rules to find out what the Customs decide to be leviable, and we find that by Clause 3 it will, if for local Native consumption, pay to the proper office the duties paid on similar cargo carried in Native vessels. What it will pay if for foreign local consumption is not stated.

If under the heading of "Revenue," instead of "As to the duties to be paid by vessels belonging to Foreign merchants, they are to be in accordance with Treaty tariff," "As to the duties to be paid by goods belonging to Foreign merchants, &c." had been substituted, probably the Inland Water Regulations and the Supplementary Rules would be more in accordance with each other. It will be interesting to see which amount of duty is the greater, and it will afford the Chinese merchant a pleasurable addition to his perplexities to decide, not whether he will ship his goods by junk or steamer, but whether he will ship them by junk, treaty port to treaty port steamer, foreign inland water steamer, or native inland water steamer. or whether, as an easier solution of the matter, he won't ship them at all. It is not our intention to adopt a cavilling attitude in this matter; we are content to believe that in spite of the doubtful wording of some of the Regulations, the Supplementary Rules will be made to apply to all inland water steamers alike, but by the excluding of treaty port to treaty port steamers we are forced to believe that no one will find it profitable to run boats for those rules to be applied to. We admire Mr. DUDGEON's chivalrous defence of our Minister, and throughout the numerous articles we have published on the subject of inland waters we have uniformly supported Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD in working for the vast reform in the internal taxation of China that must of necessity follow on the unrestricted circulation of goods by steam traffic—unrestricted, that is, by other than the Chinese policy of evasion which has so consistently been applied to every

agreement that China has entered into with foreigners. This, of course, we understood would have to be overcome, but when we find what we are told, and what we are willing to admit, is an important concession in principle, so restricted as to make the principle impossible of application, we regret that our Minister did not see fit to avail himself of that experience and advice which he might at any time have obtained from the mercantile community of China.

DR. DOBERCK AND THE MANILA OBSERVATORY.

(Daily Press, 20th March.)

Owing to representations made by the Director of the Hongkong Observatory to the Weather Bureau of the United States, an order has been issued by the War Secretary, through the Provost Marshal of Manila, suspending telegraphic typhoon warnings given at Manila for any place outside the Philippines. This is a public misfortune, and it would be well to have it repaired, which might no doubt be done by the presentation of a petition to the Authorities of the United States by the Insurance Offices and shipping firms of Hongkong. While this is desirable on purely utilitarian grounds, the matter is one in which the sentiment of gratitude might also be allowed some play in removing an unmerited slur cast upon an institution to which Hongkong is indebted for valuable services rendered in the past. Before the establishment of our local Observatory we were entirely dependent upon Manila for our storm warnings, and the Insurance Companies' appreciation of the value of those warnings was evinced by their voluntary subscriptions to the expenses of the institution. Moreover, the Hongkong Observatory, during the first few years of its existence, was also dependent upon the information supplied from Manila for the principal basis of its forecast, and up to the present day the public have regarded the Manila information and prognostications, as far as they went, with more confidence than our local forecasts. The Manila Observatory has never professed to forecast local weather conditions in Hongkong, but it has given us early information of the existence of typhoons and of their probable course up to the point at which their influence on the meteorological conditions at Manila ceased, and this information has been of great practical value.

We have received from the Rev. JOSÉ ALGUÉ, S.J., the Director of the Manila Observatory, a letter in which he informs us of the action taken upon the recommendation of the Director of the Hongkong Observatory, and also a copy of a letter addressed to the Provost Marshal General of Manila on the subject. Father ALGUÉ informs us that the Director of the Hongkong Observatory says in his communication to the U.S. Weather Bureau that "the Observatory in Manila is in the hands of men who possess very little scientific education," and that "scandal is caused by their continually communicating sensational typhoon warnings to the newspapers of Hongkong." The value of the scientific education of the Directors of the Manila Observatory may be a matter of opinion, as also may be the value of the scientific education of the Director of the Hongkong Observatory; local opinion would probably be inclined to rank the former higher than the latter. However that may be, the slur cast by

one scientist upon rival scientists who have always excited his jealousy is more than augenerous. But our chief concern is with the second statement, namely, that scandal is caused by the Manila Observatory continually communicating sensational typhoon warnings to the newspapers in Hongkong. This is an absolute untruth, and if any sense of justice exists in our local Government it will take steps to disavow the traducement perpetrated by one of its servants. This brings us to the question whether the communication of the Director of the Hongkong Observatory to the United States authorities was made through the regular official channel, i.e., the Colonial Secretary's Office, or was made direct on his own responsibility. If the latter, the action of the Director seems to call for official discipline.

The communications from the Manila Observatory have never been of a sensational character. The messages received have always been brief and couched almost invariably in the same phraseology, namely, in the first instance, that a disturbance existed at such and such a point and that its probable direction was so and so, followed by subsequent telegrams tracing the course of the storm. Never has there been a single note of sensationalism in the telegrams. Of the storm's notified naturally only a limited proportion have struck Hongkong, but it is unnecessary to dwell upon the value to shipping of early and accurate information regarding the existence of typhoons, whatever their direction may be. The information supplied from Manila has been very accurate indeed, a statement which we think will be borne out by all who have carefully watched the typhoon movements. The action of the United States authorities appears to have been taken without reference to the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the station, for Admiral DEWEY has given several high testimonials to the Manila Observatory, which are quoted in Father ALGUÉ's letter to the Provost Marshal General. On the 2nd November, 1898, the Flag Secretary wrote:—"Rear Admiral DEWEY desires me to again thank you for your courtesy in giving him such complete information concerning your typhoon predictions, which he has in every case found to be correct." On the 2nd February, 1899, Admiral DEWEY himself wrote:—"I trust that the United States Government will make the necessary provisions for the continuance of the institution which you conduct in such an able manner, and which has proved itself to be so great a benefit to maritime interests in this part of the world." Again, on the 5th March, 1899, the Flag Secretary in the course of a letter to Father ALGUÉ said:—"The Admiral desires me to say further that he has no doubt that steps will be taken to ensure to you the appreciation to which your valuable work in saving lives and property entitles you." The opinions expressed by Admiral DEWEY would, we have no doubt, be endorsed by the English naval authorities and by the Insurance Offices and Shipping Companies of Hongkong. The colony is under great obligations to the Manila Observatory, and whatever decision may be arrived at as to the communication of storm warnings in the future we trust that steps will be taken to make amends to that institution for the offensive conduct of the Director of the Hongkong Observatory, conduct which, unless it be disavowed, brings disgrace upon the Government and the whole community.

ASPERSION ON ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

(Daily Press, 21st March.)

A correspondent who, under the *nom de plume* of "Anti Prejudice," recently wrote several letters with reference to the case of Father VICTORIN, calls our attention to a Shaoshing letter which recently appeared in the *Shanghai Mercury* with reference to the operations of the Roman Catholic missionaries at Tunglu, and he asks, "Is it to be wondered at that there is 'trouble sometimes.'" The letter in question is an *ex parte* statement written by a Protestant missionary and possibly some allowance should be made for sectarian jealousy. The Roman Catholic account of the occurrences in question would probably put a different complexion upon them. Assuming, however, the statement made to be strictly accurate in all its details and the occurrences to be typical of what goes on at other Roman Catholic mission stations, while it might be considered to afford some provocation for riotous outbreaks, it cannot be held to palliate in any degree such barbarities as the deliberate and horrible tortures inflicted upon the martyred VICTORIN and the cannibalistic practices indulged in by the fiends concerned in that revolting outrage.

The letter in our Shanghai contemporary commences by saying:—"The Roman Catholics have been carrying on their corrupt practices in this city and its surroundings—as also in most places where they are located—to such an outrageous extent that the foreign missionaries of this city (as also those of Ningpo I hear) have been compelled to send in a united petition to the Prefect, making it plain to him and the two Hsiens of this city that they repudiate all connection with the illegal exactions and abominable conduct of the said Roman Catholics. Some of our expelled members have joined themselves to these people, and others, who were never members of our churches, but who, seeing the success of the R. C. in their squeezings and unlawful demands, have been induced to join them and follow out a similar line of fraud and deceit. One of these we have already seized, and he will be tried when the seals are opened which will take place within a few days." What is the meaning of the statement "One of these we have already seized?" Do the Protestant missionaries at Shaoshing claim to exercise a right of arrest and to drag Roman Catholic adherents before the native tribunals? Presumably not, but the writer's looseness on this point and his evident excitement are calculated to throw some doubt on his general reliability as an impartial witness.

The allegations made by the correspondent are of a familiar character. A soldier who had adopted Roman Catholicism and who was subsequently imprisoned for extortion was liberated at the instance of the foreign priest. This case standing alone does not count for much, since we have no means of judging whether the soldier was guilty or not. In another of the cases mentioned the claimant of a piece of ground valued at \$2,000, the ownership of which was in dispute, was thrown into prison because he did not abide by the Magistrate's order not to cut down the trees upon the ground. In the prison the soldier mentioned in the previous case recommended him to make the ground over to the Roman Catholic church, in which case the priest would claim it and give him a part. This scheme was carried out, the imprisoned claimant was released, and in a few days the trees were again being cut

down, although the decision as to the ownership of the ground had not yet been given. Thereupon the Magistrate wrote to the priest, calling his attention in particular to the conduct of an evangelist who had taken a prominent part in the proceedings. The priest replied disavowing the evangelist, who, he said, was a very wicked man and had been expelled. Upon this the matter was enquired into in open court and the evangelist, received a beating from the effects of which he died. The priest then advanced a claim for compensation for the widow and child and obtained \$300. He then demanded \$100 to buy a piece of ground wherein to bury the deceased evangelist, and accepted \$50. But the demand which caused the most trouble was one to the effect that the Magistrate should find a house for mission purposes. No one, it appeared, was willing to let a house to the Roman Catholics, but at last one was found upon the Magistrate promising to be responsible for whatever happened. What did happen was that a party of three hundred men, after giving notice of their approach, marched into the village and burnt the house down, after which they quietly departed. The Magistrate had to pay on account of this damage \$900, and was shortly afterwards dismissed from office. He "went down the river sad and perplexed with the problem of the Tienchow Kiao, feeling that 'if this be the religion of the Heavenly Lord I want none of it.'"

The above, says the writer of the letter, "is nearly a typical case of how some of the Roman Catholics are carrying on their work in inland China. The people are incensed and feel outraged, and of course, as in the above case, are sometimes driven to desperation. These things make the name of foreigners to stink in the nostrils of many thinking Chinamen!" The arrogance of the Roman Catholic missionaries in China is an oft told tale. We do not, however, find complaints of the same character made against their co-religionists in Japan, nor yet in Siam, at least not to the same extent, from which the inference would seem to be that the fault must rest in some way with the Chinese administration. And on examination it will be seen that this is the case. There is neither law nor justice in China, the decisions of the tribunals can be purchased by the highest bidder, and the poor are subject to the oppression of unscrupulous persons who possess the wherewithal to move the courts. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that missionaries should feel constrained to lend support to members of their flock when they appear to be the victims of injustice, and it is inevitable that their assistance should often be sought by persons whose profession of Christianity is insincere and made only from interested and unworthy motives. Protestant missionaries as well as Roman Catholics have been known to be imposed upon as regards the character of the cases in which they have interested themselves. No doubt many mandarins, harassed by missionary difficulties, have felt, like the Hsien of Tunglu, "If this be the religion of the Heavenly Lord I want none of it." No doubt also missionaries are not infrequently guilty of indiscretion. The root cause of the missionary difficulties in China is, however, the weakness and corruption of the Chinese Government. It is not to be wondered at, as "Anti-Prejudice" says, that there should be trouble sometimes, but the fault of the trouble rests less with the missionaries than with the native authorities.

SETTLEMENT EXTENSION AT SHANGHAI.

(Daily Press, 18th March.)

Some time ago our readers will remember that we drew attention to the question of the extension of the Foreign Settlements at Shanghai. We expressed ourselves as being unfavourable to the French claims for extension, our contention being that the increase of an isolated national concession was not only undesirable in the interests of all foreigners alike at the northern port, but that the reasons advanced for that extension were flagrantly unjust. Our article did not, as our French friends might select to term it, arise from national jealousy at any advancement of French commerce at Shanghai. The enthusiastic ambitions of a Consul-general to advance the interests of France at Shanghai may be commendable, as France seems happier in her colonising experiments at Shanghai than in any other of her possessions or concessions, but justice, we take it, is infinitely greater. The success of her experiment may probably be traced to the fact, as we previously pointed out, that foreign business in the French Concession is to the largest extent in the hands of British and Germans, French interests being confined to three gigantic missionary establishments and a few provision dealers. The French residents, and there are but few of them, for the most part prefer to reside in the Foreign Settlements, where also are situated the few French commercial houses of any importance; the remainder of the French Concession is inhabited solely by Chinese of the poorest type. Looking at the question simply from the view that the French desire enlargement of their Concession for purely commercial and sanitary reasons, it is difficult to accept such as their motives. The Concession is amply large enough for their business and its possible expansion for many years to come. And even when French commerce shall increase with such proportions as to make that locality too narrow for its dimensions a sphere of operation may be found by whoever desires to enter—be he Gaul or be he Russian—in the neighbouring International Settlements at Shanghai. There the admirable principle prevails that whosoever will may enter and commence business freely and unrestrictedly. Recognising this, it is astonishing to learn that the French and Russian Consuls at Shanghai have strongly protested against the application for extension of the Foreign Settlements. When some weeks ago Taotai TSAI was ordered from Peking to vacate office in consequence of cornering the local native market in some commodity or other, the Consuls-General for Great Britain, United States, and Germany petitioned the Viceroy that he be permitted to remain in office till the Settlement Extension question was decided. This was granted and negotiations appeared to proceed satisfactorily, albeit slowly, as is customary in China, until some days ago, when the Consuls, wearied at length by delays, suggested a settlement. TSAI replied by granting to the applicants about half of what they wanted, and that half was hampered by conditions. The Consuls commendably gave TSAI his *congé* from office by telegraphing to the Viceroy at Nanking to hasten the coming of the new Taotai LI, to settle at once this question of years. This the Viceroy has expressed himself as being pleased to do. To anyone acquainted with Shanghai it is obviously absurd to attempt to draw any comparison between the International Settlements and the French Con-

cession, their position and their needs. It is unnecessary to detail the reasons which render the enlargement of the former absolutely necessary. The place is so congested that for years foreigners have been compelled to live considerable distances beyond the boundary of the Settlements, devoid of Municipal protection and control. But the French and Russian Consuls have attempted to institute such comparison. We see by the *Shanghai Mercury* that the young gentleman who, in the absence of the Consul-General, has charge of Russian affairs at that port, has lodged a strong protest against the extension of the Foreign Settlements. We do not presume for one moment that the three Consuls-General, whose nationals represent almost the whole of the foreign commerce with China, will heed the protest seriously, especially when this gentleman remarks quixotically that he cannot assent to such extensions until the claims of the French for their Concession are satisfied. The French and Russian Ministers at Peking are also reported to have lodged similar protests with the Chinese Government. In the *N. C. Daily News* the Russian Consul at Shanghai is stated as having since denied his reported protest, which denial has been forwarded to the Chinese Authorities. But we learn from our correspondent at Shanghai that the original statement admits of no denial. Apparently, then, the hands of the French and Russian Consuls have been played somewhat too prematurely to have the desired effect. Considering that the claims for the extension of the Foreign Settlements are purely in the interests of international commerce and civilisation, these reported objections are singularly narrow and objectionable. China can well afford to dispense with the combined sympathy of France and Russia, but she cannot continue to exist without the assistance of the three commercial powers of the World. As it has pleased the French and Russians to make this Settlement Extension an international dispute it is not unreasonable to suppose that Great Britain, the United States, and Germany will see to its conclusion as their subjects in China desire.

SUPREME COURT.

18th March.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE SIR JOHN CARRINGTON (CHIEF JUSTICE.)

Chan Wah and Ching Fu were charged with larceny from a dwelling-house. First prisoner pleaded guilty on three counts and not guilty on the fourth—as to the theft of a handkerchief. Second prisoner pleaded not guilty on all counts. He also pleaded not guilty to receiving stolen goods well knowing the same to have been stolen.

The following were the jurors:—Messrs. A. S. Anton, E. H. Joseph, J. Clinck, D. F. Petigara, B. M. Nieera, J. T. Aquino, and L. M. J. Alvares.

The Hon. W. M. Goodman (Attorney General), instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennys (Crown Solicitor), appeared for the prosecution. He said prisoners were formerly house coolies in the service of Mrs. Stevens, wife of G. R. Stevens, who lived at Edenhall, in Lower Richmond Road. First prisoner, who had pleaded guilty to certain facts, entered the employ of Mrs. Stevens on the 23rd Feb. somewhere about half-past ten in the morning. He did not remain long in her service, however, because about three hours afterwards he cleared out without giving notice to anybody, and he thought the jury would be of opinion that he took away with him the rings, and so on, which he was charged with stealing. The question the jury would have to try as far as he was concerned was as to whether he stole a silk handkerchief

as well as the other things, and he thought they would be of opinion that he did. They would hear that second prisoner entered Mrs. Stevens's employ on the 16th February and left on the 19th. When she came to look at him Mrs. Stevens had reason to suppose that he had been in her employ on a former occasion and she was satisfied that he was not a desirable man to have about the house, and so she discharged him. On the 23rd Feb. first prisoner left the house, and subsequently several pieces of jewellery and a silk handkerchief were found missing. Most of the articles were found in possession of prisoners the following day in a house in Centre Street.

Evidence having been given the jury found prisoners guilty. First prisoner was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment and second prisoner to nine months.

A MEMBER OF THE HONGKONG REGIMENT CHARGED WITH INDECENT ASSAULT.

Kham Zamen, a member of the Hongkong Regiment, was charged with indecent assault.

He pleaded not guilty.

The following composed the Jury:—Messrs. P. H. Spiedel, Carlos Augusto Montalto de Jesus, W. G. A. Klose, A. V. Apear, J. A. Fredericks, James Lochead, and H. Rut-tonjee.

Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

20th March.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR JOHN CARRINGTON (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. JUSTICE WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

THE HARDOON-BELILIOS CASE.

The Hardoon-Belilios case was again brought before the court, notice having been given of an application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the full court on February 28th, when an appeal brought by E. A. Hardoon was dismissed with costs. It was on the 19th May last that judgment was given against Mr. Hardoon, who brought an action against the Hon. E. R. Belilios, contending that the latter was the true owner of certain shares and was liable by agreement or otherwise to indemnify him in respect of all calls on the shares.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Messrs. Mounsey and Brutton) appeared for Mr. Hardoon, and Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) for Mr. Belilios.

Mr. Pollock said the affidavit filed by the other side was only delivered that morning. It might possibly be necessary to file something in answer. He had not had time to fully consider the point.

The Chief Justice—Then you will have leave to file it.

Mr. Robinson said the contention of the appellant was that he was entitled—notwithstanding judgment in the High Court of England on the 22nd June, 1898—to charge interest upon the amount of the calls £387 10s., payable by plaintiff to the liquidator of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits at the rate of 10 per cent., which was the rate named in Article 21 of the Articles of Association.

The Chief Justice—The matter was not argued really at the last sitting of the court. The Court's mind was that we should be very sorry to stand in the way of appeal if there is any reasonable ground for our granting it.

Mr. Robinson said it was purely a question as to whether the amount was appealable or not, and the contention of appellant was that he was entitled to charge interest on the calls at the rate of 10 per cent. They on the other hand said that the debt with the interest fixed by contract in the Articles of Association merged in the judgment, and that only the legal amount of interest for the judgment debt could be recovered as from June 21, 1898, that was fixed by Order 12, rule 16, of the High Court of England, at 4 per cent. per annum. Therefore they said that they might take their judgment debt of £402 odd and charge interest on that amount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and no more.

Their rights under the contract were merged in their rights under the judgment. Plaintiff founded his contention that the sum of over £500 was reached upon the contract contained in Article 21 of the Articles of Association, and defendant founded his contention upon the doctrine that the debt due under the contract merged in the judgment debt, and upon the fact that by the law of England, which was the law applicable, only 4 per cent. was due upon a judgment debt such as this, and that the result of giving 4 per cent. was to leave the amount considerably below the appealable value—£500. Mr. Robinson proceeded to quote cases in support of his contention.

Mr. Pollock said his contention was that the interest upon the call stood by itself—that it was not subsidiary. He submitted that it would be quite possible for the liquidator of the Bank to commence to-morrow an action against Hardoon, and in that action, under the provisions of these Articles of Association, to recover against Hardoon interest at the rate of 10 per cent. from the 15th November, 1895, right up to the present date. This would bring the amount now in dispute to about the appealable amount.

The Chief Justice said the court would reserve judgment. He must say frankly that if the court had power to grant the appeal they would be glad to do so. Of course if they came to a clear conclusion that they had not the power they would not grant leave.

21st March.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said that as far as he could see the amount was not of the appealable value and the court had no power to grant leave to appeal. He regretted that it was so. He should have been glad if the conclusion had been the other way, because, as he had said already, there was an important question involved, and he thought it might very well have gone before the Privy Council for decision. If the court had had power to grant leave to appeal on the ground of the importance of the question raised, they would have granted it; but they had no such power. They had, therefore, come to the conclusion that they had no power to grant this leave to appeal, and the decree nisi must be discharged.

The Puisne Judge concurred.

Mr. Pollock suggested that it was a reasonable thing for them to apply to the court for leave to appeal, and that in consequence each side should pay its own costs.

The court agreed with this.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE, HONGKONG.

ELECTION OF RECTOR AND PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

MR. FRANCIS ON THE CLAIMS OF THE INSTITUTION.

On the 22nd March a meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce Hall, City Hall, in connection with the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong, for the purpose of electing a Rector by the General Council and students and the presentation by H. E. Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., of diplomas to students who have completed the curriculum of study. There was a good attendance, among those present in addition to His Excellency being Bishop Hoare, the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, the Hon. E. R. Belilios, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Hon. R. M. Rumsey, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., Dr. Thomson, Dr. Clark, Dr. Gibson, Dr. Harston, Dr. Bateson Wright, Mr. D. Crawford, the Japanese Consul (Mr. K. Uyeno), the Portuguese Consul (Mr. A. G. Romano), Mr. Granville Sharp, and Mr. Ho Tung.

HIS EXCELLENCY commenced the proceedings by mentioning the object of the meeting. He added that they would have the pleasure of hearing from Mr. Francis in a very short time a history of the College.

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS, in proposing the re-election of the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart as Rector, said that a more honourable or a more persevering man they could not find.

MR. HO NAI HOP, one of the successful students, seconded. He said that no man was held in higher honour and respect among the

Chinese of Hongkong than Mr. Lockhart. (Hear, hear.) Even since his first arrival in the colony 20 years ago he had been regarded by the Chinese as their friend, and as years went by his reputation became greater. Mr. Lockhart spoke the Chinese language fluently, and was thus brought into close relations and contact with the Chinese people. It had been a source of much satisfaction to the students that one who was in such complete sympathy with them should be the head of the College.

There being no other motion His Excellency declared Mr. Lockhart re-elected.

The Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART briefly returned thanks. He remarked that he could assure them that it would be his pleasure as it would be his duty to do all in his power to further the interests of the Institution, which he trusted would continue to prosper. (Applause.)

Mr. J. J. FRANCIS, Q.C., then gave an exhaustive account of the difficulties of the College, emphasising the rebuffs it had met with and the claims which it had upon the Government. He said this College of Medicine for Chinese was founded in 1887. Through the munificence of Dr. Ho Kai the Alice Memorial Hospital for Chinese had been founded in this city in the early part of the year. Dr. Manson and Dr. Cantlie saw at once that in connection with this Hospital there must be necessarily a Chinese staff of dressers or students or other assistants, that they had to be taught and trained, and that, as Dr. Manson put it, it was just as easy to teach and train 30 or 40 or 50 as to train half a dozen, and the idea of the College of Medicine for the Chinese originated out of and was based upon the existence of the Alice Memorial Hospital and of the assistance which it could render in the cause of medical education in Hongkong. The result was that Dr. Manson and Dr. Cantlie between them organised this College for the training and education of Chinese in western medical science. The establishment, so far as the government of it was concerned, was modelled upon that of the Scotch universities and Scotch colleges, with the details of which both Dr. Manson and Dr. Cantlie were intimately acquainted. When the College started it had no house, no building, no funds. It had absolutely nothing to start with but the consent of the managers of the Alice Memorial Hospital that the building and all the accommodation it could afford should be at the disposal of the students and of the professors of the College, the goodwill of the actually practising members of the medical profession in Hongkong, and the guidance and energy of Dr. Manson and Dr. Cantlie. At that time the Institution had no funds, no home, and no apparent means of getting any. It commenced with half a dozen students. The course was to be a five years course of study, assimilating as nearly as possible to the curriculum in force in England. The students were to pay at the rate of \$60—since reduced to \$40—a year for the five years of their course, and beyond what the College received from these students by way of fees and in the way of charitable subscriptions from the public, there were no other funds and no other resources. He was sorry to say that the Chinese College of Medicine was, in spite of the promises made to them and of the sympathy which had been offered to them by successive Acting Governors and Governors, in precisely the same position this day. They were depending upon the good-will of the management and directors of the Alice Memorial Hospital for what house accommodation they had. Their students lived there, they were taught there and many of the rooms in the Alice Memorial Hospital were like the article of furniture described by Goldsmith, which was made "A double debt to pay, a bed by night a chest of drawers by day." There was not a single paid official in connection with the College—there was no money to pay them with. The teachers, the professors, the lecturers were members of the profession practising in Hongkong, who gave their services out of their love of learning, out of their desire to do good. (Hear, hear.) The first time he believed the Institution came before the notice of the public on an occasion like that was on the 23rd July, 1892. On that occasion the first diplomas were presented. The Institution had been in operation five years, and

on that occasion two students who had gone through the full five years' course were presented with diplomas. On this occasion Dr. Cantlie spoke, and in addressing General Cameron, who was at that time presiding, he made use of this expression:—"Should Your Excellency determine to carry through the foundation of such an Institution you will find local obstruction and difficulties. Technical obstruction from departmental heads; legal difficulties from the Medical Board; monetary tussles with a Legislative Council. All these will have to be overcome, and they can be overcome by bearing in mind the great principle—one is fighting for no other than the introduction of science and the art of medicine to China." Unfortunately what Dr. Cantlie then predicted came true. Every effort that was made to obtain either recognition or support from the Government came to naught through one or other of these causes which were so very clearly indicated by Dr. Cantlie in his speech. The first thing in which one little advance had been made was in getting the name of the College inserted in the Medical Registration Amendment Ordinance 1893, but this was coupled with such conditions that the additions so made to the Ordinance were perfectly useless to them. In December, 1895, application was made to the Government to give some recognised status to the College and to the licentiates who had passed through and received their diplomas. Heads of departments raised objections; the Medical Board raised objections; the Attorney-General and the Acting Attorney-General raised objections; and there was nobody sufficiently strong at hand at the time to overcome these objections and to see through them. It was pointed out on all hands that because the curriculum in this College was not apparently equal to the high standard required in England therefore no grade, no recognition, no status whatever should be given to their students. They did not ask and they never asked that they should be placed in any shape or form on the same plane as the registered medical practitioner arriving here with diplomas from a leading English medical institution. They asked deliberately that some Ordinance should be passed which would recognise their students as having some status, and which would differentiate them in some way from the Chinese medical practitioners in the colony who were without medical training and without medical knowledge. In 1896 they applied for an endowment. Mr. Belilios, with his usual liberality, had offered to the Institution a piece of land worth \$10,000 and \$30,000 in money to put them up a suitable building. He offered that on condition that the Government would grant them \$40,000. The Government referred the whole proposal to a committee to suggest and recommend the best form which a medical college for the instruction of the Chinese should take in this colony. The committee in their report simply ignored the existence of this College for Medicine—treated it as though it did not exist, and recommended the formation of a Medical School for Chinese on purely Governmental lines, with the Colonial Surgeon at the head and Government officers thick and thin all over it from top to bottom. (Laughter.) Mr. Francis proceeded to argue in favour of the College being accorded the status asked for, and the financial aid from the Government which it so well deserved.

Dr. CLARK then read the diploma, Dr. HO KAI subsequently reading it in Chinese. It was as follows:—"College of Medicine for Chinese Hongkong. We, the Dean, Lecturers, and Examiners of the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong, hereby declare that—, having attended courses of lectures during a period of five years in the various departments of professional study required by the College, has been examined and has duly satisfied the Examiners, in each of those subjects; that he is qualified to practice medicine, surgery, and midwifery; and that by the Authority of the Court of the College he is hereby granted the title of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong (L.M.S.H.) In witness whereof we have hereto set our signatures on this—day of—in the year Eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, being the year of the Chinese Cycle—"

The Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART said it was his pleasant duty to present to His Excellency

the students who were to be honoured that day by being presented with diplomas. The first was Mr. Chan Kun Shing, who after a very brilliant career as a student of that College had obtained the diploma which entitled him to be regarded as a student who had passed through his course with great distinction. This student had several offers for his services waiting him at the close of his career, and had unfortunately to leave the colony to assume the duties of an appointment he had accepted in Singapore before that meeting could be arranged. His diploma, which certified that he passed his examination "with great distinction," would be laid on the table that day and forwarded to him in due course. The next student was Mr. Ho Nai Hop, who had the unique experience of finding himself free from all professional examinations six months before the close of his study. The College rigidly adhered to its regulation that the minimum curriculum of study should be five years, but while Mr. Ho Nai Hop only this month completed his term of five years he successfully left the last of his professional examinations behind him last October. He had thus had a half-year in which to quietly review his work without the burden of examinations before him and to do such special reading as had seemed to him desirable. This must necessarily prove of incalculable value to his future professional usefulness. His appointment by the Governor for medical work on the mainland did him credit. While students of the College had frequently been of service to the Government for special work during smallpox and plague epidemics, this was the first official appointment on the permanent staff of a graduate of the College as such.

The diplomas were then presented by the Governor.

His EXCELLENCY, after asking them to extend to him his sympathy in the difficult position in which he found himself, said he had listened with the greatest interest to the strong eloquent address, and he need hardly say that as Chairman of the Council of the College of Medicine he endorsed and approved every word spoken by him. (Hear, hear.) But as Governor he might have to consider the matter from another point of view. Nobody could value more highly than he did the benefits which had been conferred by this Chinese College up to the present moment upon the Chinese, and he valued especially the generous action of the medical gentlemen connected with the colony in coming forward and for 12 years giving their services out of their love of the splendid science of medicine and for the purpose of bringing within the reach of their Chinese fellow subjects here and elsewhere the benefits of western medicine. (Hear, hear.) In alluding to the Tung Wah Hospital, His Excellency said that the object lesson which he thought was gradually coming home to the Chinese was that the European method of medicine was on the whole better than the Chinese method. He did not come there that day to attack any system. He came there simply for the purpose of hearing what was said, of realising what were the true facts, and to try to see how they could secure the best results. But in the Tung Wah Hospital the patients were allowed to choose whether they would be treated according to the Chinese method or according to the European method, and it frequently happened that there would be two patients side by side, one of whom would be treated by the Chinese doctor and the other by Dr. Cheung and Dr. Thomson and their assistants according to the European method. He found that in 1895 the death rate among those patients who were treated by the Chinese method was 38.67 per cent, whilst the death rate among those treated by the European method was 24.58 per cent. Last year the death rate among those treated under the Chinese system was 30 per cent, and the death rate of those treated under the European system 13 per cent. (Hear, hear.) These were figures which must appeal to the Chinese people, when they realised the meaning of them. These figures meant that of these people who were treated by the Chinese practitioners in that Hospital out of every 100 patients 17 died who would have been saved had they adopted the western method. These were facts that would ultimately

come home, and he was glad to say that gradually there was an increasing number of Chinese people who were asking to be treated in accordance with the western system, because undoubtedly China had something to learn from us in science, and especially in medical science. In listening to the observations of Mr. Francis he felt in a position of considerable difficulty, and he realised the cleverness of the governing body of the Institution in determining that the governor should be the chairman of the General Council—(Laughter, and hear, hear)—because having got him there they could hammer him in the face of the public and place him upon his defence. (Laughter.) There was nothing easier for a Governor to do than to say pleasant things and to make indefinite promises which might or might not be carried out in the future. He might tell them at once that so far as that Institution and its work was concerned it had his heartiest sympathy. (Hear, hear.) He thought that when Mr. Francis complained of the want of recognition of the students the answer to that was to a certain extent provided by what the Governor was now doing. The proof of the pudding was in the eating. At this moment four of these students were employed by the Government of the Straits Settlements and he had been happy enough to secure the services of Mr. Ho Nai Hop, who had just received his certificate, as Assistant Medical Officer in the extended territory of Kowloon, and he looked forward in the future to having the satisfaction of employing still more students from that Institution. (Hear, hear.) Nobody recognised more fully than he did the advantage to the Chinese community of having a number of gentlemen trained in a proper system of medicine to whom they might appeal with confidence. Then all knew perfectly well that in medical treatment faith and confidence were tremendous factors. They knew that the average Chinese either in Hongkong or in its extended territory would appeal to a European doctor with a certain amount of trepidation which he would not feel in appealing to one of his own countrymen. Therefore he realised the benefits of having some trained men among the Chinese who would be able to treat their own countrymen; but when they came to look at this matter from the point of view as to the necessity of passing an Ordinance, what could an Ordinance do? An Ordinance could never give public confidence. The confidence of the Chinese could only be won by the professional success in the treatment of cases by the students who had been trained in that College. (Hear, hear.) He had very little doubt from the thoroughness of the training they had received that that success would be attained, and the best proof of that was their experience with regard to the Straits Settlements and that an application had just been received for another student from the College. When they came to look into the question of Government assistance they must consider that the Governor and the members of the Government of a colony like this were the trustees of the public funds, and that no Governor could off his own bat come forward and say "You shall have so many thousand dollars, and you shall have this and that." They must go to responsible people and ask for their opinion and then thin the matter over. They all realised the benefits which had been derived from the education given to these students, and the benefits which would be derived here and elsewhere by the Chinese population, but when they came to look into the question of giving a regular grant from the public funds, and beyond this, authorizing a medical diploma then they found themselves in a difficulty which could not, apparently, be got over by Dr. Ho Kai, who was one of the Commissioners appointed when the matter was looked into before. He had not seen the papers, and he did not know what had been done, but he thought there would be a difficulty in giving a regular diploma and starting, so to speak, a different standard here from the standard accepted all over the world as the British standard of the medical profession. Mr. Francis was pressing on this point but as well might it be said, There are several able and clever young men in lawyers' offices here who have had much experience in the drafting of pleadings, &c., and who have had the advantage of hearing the

brilliant forensic efforts of Mr. Francis and other lawyers; why not give them the status of barristers and allow them to practice in our courts. He did not know how the legal profession would regard such a proposal. However, putting these difficulties on one side, they now came to the question which Mr. Francis put so forcibly before them, and that was the question of a grant from the Government. No one could appreciate more than he did the splendid generosity of Mr. Belilos in offering this money, but he saw the difficulties ahead of them if the Government granted an endowment. His Excellency called attention to the splendid services rendered gratuitously to the College up to the present time, and said that if the College became a Government Institution that would mean Government officers with the pay necessary to attract good Government officers, and he thought they would lose a good deal of hearty co-operation which they had received up to the present. However, he could only say he sympathised most deeply with the movement, that he appreciated the good results which had been apparent up to now, and that he should take care to inform himself fully of every argument which had been put forward, and if he could see his way to do it give any assistance which could fairly be given on behalf of the people of this colony by the Government towards the furtherance of the work of this admirable college of medicine in Hongkong (Applause.)

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded His Excellency on the motion of Dr. THOMSON, who expressed the gratification of himself and colleagues for the way in which Sir Henry had expressed his sympathy, adding that while he had carefully guarded his position they thought they might have more substantial results from such a guarded statement than from one less guarded.

The proceedings then terminated.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

"WHERE TO GET GOOD HEAD-PIECES."

At noon on the 22nd March the annual prize distribution in connection with the Diocesan School and Orphanage took place. The chair was occupied by the Bishop of Victoria, who had kindly consented to hand the rewards to the successful pupils. There were also present the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Mr. G. Piercy (head master), Dr. Bateson Wright, the Rev. C. Bone, the Rev. T. W. Pierce, the Rev. F. Flynn, and Mr. Granville Sharp.

The HEAD MASTER, on rising to read his report, said—My lord, we are pleased to see you in this school, knowing your many years' experience in education will enable you to understand and appreciate our work and its difficulties.

The report read as follows:—

School was taught on 249 week-days; the scholars numbered 235, being 50 more than in the previous year; the average attendance was 120.37 compared with 100.58, our highest record.

Eleven candidates entered for the Oxford University Local Examinations in July and 9 passed, viz., 1 in the Senior, 3 in the Junior, and 5 in the Preliminary.

Hitherto successive Government Inspectors have followed the English practice of coming to the school to examine the boys, but this year Mr. Brewin conducted only the viva voce examination in our large school-room on 14th December and summoned boys and girls from half a dozen schools to meet at the City Hall on 21st to 23rd December for the written work. Of our 102 boys examined 96 passed, or 94 per cent., as compared with 82 per cent in 1897. In copy writing, English history, elementary science, and drawing, 100 per cent. passed; in reading, 99; Geography, 92.7; English grammar, 91.3; arithmetic, 88.2; composition, 83.3; dictation, 82; algebra, 78.9; Euclid, 70.8 per cent., and in mensuration, one passed and one failed.

Three boys entered for the local examination of the London College of Music and two passed. Mr. E. Ralphs left in March to become an assistant master in Queen's College; we were

sorry to lose his very valuable services and consider that the Government should have repaid to us the whole cost of his passage from England, as his agreement had not expired, but it refused to pay anything.

Mr. B. Tanner, a trained and certificated master from Liverpool, has most efficiently taken his place and with Mr. W. Blaynay's able help rendered possible the afore-mentioned successes. Mrs. Arnold carefully assisted with the younger boys during part of the year.

We are glad to note that the Government has at last fulfilled the promise given by the late Governor Sir Wm. Robinson some years ago to extend, level and improve the play ground near Ravenshill, rented by the West Point Schools.

We beg to thank the medical and nursing staff of the Government Civil Hospital for a continuance of their kindness to sick boys; Dr. Chadwick Kew for dental aid; and the following friends for the prizes: Sir J. W. Carrington, Kt. C.M.G., Hon. E. R. Belilos, C.M.G.; Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Messrs. Choy Leep Chee, Fung Wa Chuen, D. Gillies, Ho Tung, T. Jackson, A. Mackie, G. Sharp, T. S. Smith and W. Whitley, Mrs. Arnold and "Two Old Boys."

P. S.—The unavoidable postponement of the prize-giving till after the Chinese New Year holidays enables me to announce that the new term has begun well; we have some 30 more boys than last March; the school is full and many applicants have had to be refused admission. Mr. W. Blaynay after 4 years' successful work has left to take charge of a school in Tientsin. Two trained and certificated masters have lately arrived: W. Sykes, who has passed the Intermediate B. Sc., and Mr. Frampton, who has matriculated at London University.

Mr. Piercy then read the scripture report, as follows:—I have examined forms III. to VII. by written answers and forms I. and II. orally in their Scripture lessons, and I am satisfied that the teaching has been careful and good. In every form several boys answered remarkably well, and there were very few bad papers. There is an improvement in the style of answering questions: the answers are more to the point and better expressed. The repetition in the two lower classes was good; it would be better if it were less rapid. The general efficiency is shown by an average of marks of over 50 per cent. all through the school.—R. F. COBBOLD, M.A.

CLASS PRIZES.

VII. Standard—P. Wilnan; VI. Standard—(1) L. T. Strangman; (2) E. Long; V. Standard—(1) Choy Po-Sing; (2) F. Drude; IV. Standard—(1) Wong Yuen-Shing; (2) Ng Tin-Po; III. Standard—(1) W. Blumenberg; (2) Lam Sing-Po; II. Standard—(1) Ch'an Him-Shau; (2) Li Kam-Chuen; I. Standard—(1) L. Le Breton, (2) Ng Mi-Sam.

SCRIPTURE PRIZES.

VII. Standard—Li Chi-Lang; VI. Standard—R. T. Strangman; E. Long; V. Standard—W. Moyhing; IV. Standard—Kong Ying Po; III. Standard—P. E. Hastings; II. Standard—H. Jex, T. Jex, A. Moyhing; I. Standard—L. Le Breton.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

VII. Algebra and Mensuration—Li Chi-Lang; VI. Algebra and Euclid—Kwan King Fui; V. Algebra and Euclid—J. G. Howard; Physical Geography—Choy Po-Sin; IV. Algebra and Physical Geography—Cheung Ming to; Music—C. E. Hastings; Drawing—(1) Lam Tso-On; (2) Chow Cheung-Yau; Drum and Fife Band—(Flute) P. Wilnan; (Drum)—B. Henriquez; Good Conduct—J. Compton.

HONOURS WON BY PUPILS IN 1898.

Oxford University Local Examinations.—Senior, G. Benning; Junior, Ch'an Yamting; J. Olson; P. Wilnan.

Preliminary, W. J. Clerihew; Fan Kau; R. T. Strangman; H. Moore; Li Chi-lang.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Theory of Music.—Junior Honours Section, C. E. Hastings; W. J. Clerihew.

Pianoforte Playing.—Intermediate Section, C. E. Hastings; W. J. Clerihew.

After distributing the prizes, the BISHOP expressed his thanks for the word of welcome spoken by Mr. Piercy. He added that it was extremely pleasant to him and very interesting to him to be in that school that day. As Mr. Piercy had said in opening, he had had a good

deal to do with education during the past 22 or 23 years, but the education he had to deal with had been very different from that given in this school. It had simply been amongst Chinese with no Europeans and no Eurasians, and it was very interesting to him, therefore, to come there and be able to compare the two systems, and, to a certain extent, to compare the results. And with regard to the results, one thing had struck him very much as he had been giving away the prizes, and that was to see how well they were distributed among English, Eurasian, and Chinese, and how frequently the Chinese had come to the top (hear, hear)—and taken the first prize. (Hear, hear.) It had convinced him of what he had long felt to be the case from his own personal experience amongst the Chinese—that if they wanted a good head-piece they could come to China, and they might be perfectly certain of finding a great many good head-pieces among the Chinese. So far as he knew there was nothing which a Chinaman could not learn, and there was no intellectual work which a Chinaman could not do. He did not know whether other people would bear him out in that. Certainly so far as his experience went the Chinaman could learn anything and do anything with his head, and therefore he was glad to see a large number of Chinese in the school as well as Eurasians and English, because he was glad to see that the Chinese were availing themselves of every opportunity of education given to them. He supposed they would all agree that the report which Mr. Piercy had just read was an encouraging report. The numbers certainly were very encouraging. They had an increase in the number of scholars, they had an increase in the percentage of passes; at the same time, if he might be allowed to say so, it seemed to him that the report did not really give them any means of judging of the effectiveness of the school as compared with the previous year. They were told that the numbers had increased. Still it did not at all follow that if the numbers of the school had increased the effectiveness of the school had increased. During his Chinese work, they used very steadily to limit the numbers of a school. No doubt it would sound odd to those engaged in English teaching and who were engaged in that work in the colony, but they used, in their Chinese day schools, absolutely to limit any Chinese master from taking more than 15 or 16 boys in one school, because with the Chinese system of education they found one master could not possibly really effectively deal with more than 15 or 16 pupils. Of course there the system was different, but the fact remained that increase of numbers did not necessarily mean increase of effectiveness. It meant that the teaching had been watered down and become so weak that it was far better to have a smaller number with effective teaching than a large number with ineffective teaching. Then as regarded the passes, they were told that 94 per cent. of the boys passed—but of the boys, mark, presented. That again really did not give a good criterion of the effectiveness of the school. There were 102 boys presented of whom 96 passed—94 per cent that was. They might have a school where, say, they had 100 boys and only 10 presented for examination. If all ten of them passed the percentage of passes would be 100. But that did not mean that the school was in an effective state, because it left 90 per cent. ineffective. That struck him as he was reading the report, and he thought he would take the liberty of working the thing out for himself and seeing whether the school was really going on increasing in effectiveness or not. He found that last year 37 per cent. of the number on the books passed the Government examination. This year 40 per cent. of the number on the books had passed the Government examination. That was to say that there had been a distinct increase of three per cent. in the passes out of the total number of boys in the school. That was a very solid advance and to his mind it was a much better test than the number given to them in the report. Although the number of scholars had increased largely he believed the teaching staff had not been increased. Still the percentage of those presented and who passed the Government examination was very distinctly larger than it was before, and

certainly they had great cause for congratulation to the school and to Mr. Piercy and those who worked with him for the success gained during the past year. There was another point he wanted to call attention to. They had just now in Hongkong a great rush for this kind of English education. He believed he was right in saying that Queen's College had to send away large numbers of boys because they could not take them in. It had been the same at that school and at St. Paul's College. He was just a little afraid lest in that school this rush for English education—or western education would be the best way to put it—should take their minds away from what was one object, if not the primary object, of the foundation of that school. He did not know how many of them knew the history of that school. Three or four days ago he knew absolutely nothing of its history, but Mr. Cobbold at his request had kindly unearthed for him some papers which gave a sort of short account of the previous history of that school. The school was started in 1860 to introduce among the superior class of native females the blessings of Christianity and of religious training. This he was sure was not the state of the case now. Whatever they might have, they had a very superior class of people, but they were not a superior class of native females. In 1870 a change took place, the school having been placed entirely into the hands of the Bishop. It nearly came to grief, he did not exactly know how, but it was said the school must be closed unless the Bishop took charge of it, which he did in conjunction with the chaplain, and then the school was thrown open to European, Eurasian and Chinese children, presumably male and female, also with the distinct and avowed intention of teaching them and training them in the Christian faith, according to the principles of the Church of England. In 1878, another change took place. They found apparently that the buildings were not suited for boys and girls to be put up together, and so it was decided to weed out the boys. They were not going to turn any boys out, but they were not to take any new boys in, and the boys already there were to work out until it became a girls' school. In 1880, another change took place. He did not know what led to the change, unless it was that Miss Johnston had opened her school at West Point, and was prepared to take in Eurasian and other girls. It was decided to make the Diocesan School a boys' school, and so they passed a resolution that they would weed—he must not say that—that they would let the girls gradually translate themselves from this to the other school at West Point, and keep this school simply and solely for boys. The last girl who boarded at the school apparently boarded in 1880, and since that time the school had become gradually a school for boys. What he would emphasize was that this school was founded and was continued with the avowed object of introducing—that was an aggressive word—amongst the pupils in the school the Christian faith; and as he said, he felt a little anxiety lest with this pressure for English teaching and for Western knowledge, that the Christian faith should be gradually edged out, and that Christianity should not find its proper place in the school. It was called a Diocesan School, and it was founded deliberately and avowedly in order to introduce that Christianity. They all knew Mr. Piercy, and they all knew those who helped him—some of them at least knew them all. Some of the teachers had only just arrived in the colony, and could not be well known to all. They were all perfectly assured, however, that Mr. Piercy and those who were with him would not, so far as they could possibly avoid it, let English teaching press out Christianity. He was very much struck the other day when he went round the school with Mr. Piercy at the enormous difficulties that the masters in that school, and of course in the other schools of a more or less similar type in the colony, had to deal with, to teach a body of pupils in a language which some of them hardly understood at all, and which many of them understood very little of. To the large proportion of the pupils English was distinctly a foreign language, and there must therefore be an enormous difficulty in the spreading of Western knowledge amongst Chinese in that way. He did not know whether that was the object

of the Government, but if that was the avowed object of the Government he ventured to say that the Government was mistaken in the method which it employed, because if they wanted to teach a pupil anything they must teach it him in his own language. He felt that if they really wanted to get at the hearts of those who were Chinese speaking by race and by early education, they ought to try if they could to give them Christianity in their own language. If they made Christianity merely an English subject, there would be great danger of the Bible being considered merely as a school book and it being a matter of head knowledge and not heart knowledge. Whether anything of the kind could possibly be worked he did not know. Mr. Piercy and those associated with him were very much too busy to learn Chinese themselves, to enable them to impart knowledge in Chinese, but it would be a good thing if they could arrange some plan by which those who were not thoroughly conversant with the English language might be taught the principles of Christianity in the language that they did know and could speak. He exhorted the baptised Christian boys in the school to unite themselves together and be a praying and Bible-studying working body of boys amongst the others, and live Christian lives so that they might influence the other boys in the school to become Christians.

Mr. PIERCY explained that the 235 scholars present last year were not present the whole year. The average attendance would be 120, and of these 120 only 102 had complied with the Government requirements to be present one hundred days. Of these 96 per cent. passed. In the previous year all or nearly all, with one or two exceptions, passed who had a hundred attendances. In 1897, 82 per cent. passed.

Mr. COBOLD thanked the Bishop for his very kind, interesting and inspiring words and called for three cheers for the Bishop, cheers for the Queen and the Headmaster following.

"BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST."

LECTURE BY CAPTAIN G. C. ANDERSON.

On 20th March, under the auspices of the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society, Captain G. C. Anderson delivered a lecture in the City Hall on "British interests in the Far East." Mr. Granville Sharp occupied the chair. There was a fair attendance.

Captain ANDERSON, the delivery of whose lecture occupied about 50 minutes, remarked that British interests in the Far East embraced, as everyone knew, a very wide extent of subjects. Indeed as a high Russian official once remarked to him when discussing the Port Lazareff business in 1879, "Your British interests, they are up in the air and down in the sea, and wherever one turns there is a British interest involved." British policy could not be described as a dog-in-the-manger one, for our country and our colonies were open to men of every nation and creed on equal terms with ourselves. Here in Hongkong, everyone was welcome so long as they were good citizens and obeyed the law, and one had only to walk along Queen's Road to see how advantage of this was taken, for there one met men of every known country and creed, and, added the lecturer, "we are particularly tenacious that no word should be spoken to hurt the feelings of the stranger within our gates. This applies wherever the British flag flies, and despite what is termed the intolerable arrogance of the British the sense of fair play among them is universal, from the Prince of Wales to the crossing sweeper." (Applause.) After touching on the Fashoda incident, the war between America and Spain, the latter of which had, he said, put quite a different aspect on the political horizon in the Far East, the lecturer mentioned the Nicaraguan Canal, which he thought America would push and carry out in spite of all obstacles. He dealt at some length with Russia and her policy in Asia, and said with regard to British interests in the south of China:—"It has been most forcibly pointed out by the worthy Secretary of the Odd Volumes that one of the foremost is that an adequate naval force, and especially of battle ships, should always be kept

on this station. In addition to this, it is very necessary that the defence of the southern shores of this island should be taken in hand by the Imperial Government, for during the foggy season there is no saying what might happen and no one has yet shown that the views expressed from time to time are wrong or unreasonable. If the island is worth fortifying it is worth having it done in a proper manner so that we can take care of ourselves and leave our ships free to scour the seas. There appears to be a tendency to say of Hongkong 'Oh they have got their hinterland, their colonials, and must keep quiet now, but that I take it is not the idea of the public here. We are badly in need of a man like Lord Charles Beresford, who has no need to care a straw for anything or anybody, for we will get nothing done without persistent plain speaking and to speak plainly a man must needs be independent. We are fortunate in having a body like the Navy League, of whom much will be expected in the future, for they at least have justified their existence and have pointed out much that only such a body could do. There remains the questions of the Canton-Kowloon Railway and the trunk line to Hankow. No doubt that in due time the Chamber of Commerce will have something authentic to tell us about that. These matters have simply got to be put through with a due regard for British interests and treaty rights, otherwise there will be trouble, and a low political barometer somewhere, seeing the vast interest of this colony in being able to tap the very heart of China's dormant resources, in which project every merchant, manufacturer, and ship owner in the United Kingdom is more or less interested. I need not trouble you with any rediscussing our own purely local interests, which have been well thrashed out by the local press and are familiar to every one here. Speculating on what may or may not happen in the near future will not do any one much good, in the absence of any definite information, but I will say this, if we as colonists are to be expected to make the hinterland pay its way, the interests of civilians will have to be considered as something more than incidental, while conceding everything necessary for defence. War Office clerks turned loose to make reservations according to their own sweet will would be sure to overdo it as per tradition. Our high naval and military officers may be trusted in a matter of this kind, but not War Office clerks. Some of us know the loss of revenue the colony has sustained by nonsensical reservations which would now be covered with tax paying tenements without the slightest detriment to the public weal. Defence we must have, but it must not be forgotten that our Empire exists for, and through commerce, as all modern Empires do for similar reasons. The modern diplomatist must have trade statistics at his finger ends, if he desires to score; the new order changeth and the old order passeth away. If we have no diplomatist who is able to awaken the Chinese from their sleep of innumerable ages, then their Empire is doomed, and it will be a case of 'Deil tak the hindmost when the worry for the pieces comes off.' When the ideas of Lord Charles Beresford have become accomplished facts, when China has been furnished with a reliable army and navy, honest officials, humane laws, and a well filled treasury; when we get a representative Sanitary Board, a reformed Post Office, and a Court house, where neither judge, jury, council, nor prisoner, can be baked or frozen; when the Jubilee Road and Hospital are completed, and the ratio between gold and silver on a satisfactory basis we may then begin to think that the people of this colony may rest in peace, and that British interests in the Far East will then take care of themselves."

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Captain Anderson for his lecture.

News has been received from Peking that an edict had been sent to Li Hung-chang to remain at Shantung to superintend the work on the conservation of the Yellow River, and that owing to this edict H.E. Li will have to stay at Shantung for some time to come.—N. C. Daily News.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS IN HAPPY-VALLEY.

On 17th March a review of the troops was held in Happy Valley at which 2,414 officers and men made up as below, were present:—

	Officers.	N. C. O. & Men.
Staff	6	—
Royal Artillery Europeans	14	322
Hongkong S.B.R.A.	10	324
Royal Engineers	8	203
Ind. R. W. Fusiliers	18	698
Hongkong Regiment	19	792
Totals	75	2339

The different corps had taken up their positions by half-past ten, when H.E. Sir Henry Blake and H.E. Major-General Gascoigne and their staffs arrived. Lady Blake and Miss Blake and Vice-Admiral Seymour and staff were also present. The ladies, of whom there were a large number present, occupied seats in an enclosed space on the Race Course in front of the Grand Stand.

On the Governor and the Major-General making their appearance, the whole force presented arms, the Royal Welch Fusiliers and the Hongkong Regiment drooped their colours, and a royal salute was accorded the Governor. As Sir Henry rode along the line and inspected the men the band played "May Blossom Troops." On the completion of the inspection there was a march past, the parade concluding with a royal salute.

The scene presented by the men in their varied uniforms was a most brilliant one. Major Close had charge of the Royal Artillery, Major Jeffreys of the Royal Engineers, Lieut. Col. Mainwaring and Major Morris of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, and Colonel Retallick of the Hongkong Regiment. "Billy," the goat, occupied a prominent position in front of the Welshmen.

FINE STEAMING PERFORMANCE BY THE "POWERFUL."

The particulars of H.M.S. "Powerful's" passage to Manila show that the vessel does credit to her name. The "Powerful" left Hongkong on Tuesday morning, 7th March, at 8 a.m. and as soon as she had obtained an offing, i.e., got well clear of the land and the fishing junks, she went to target practice, which lasted until after 2 p.m. She then proceeded at fast speed to Manila and arrived there the next evening at 8.30, anchoring shortly afterwards. The average speed was twenty knots for the trip, although at times she did more, and the machinery worked without the slightest hitch or anxiety to those concerned in its management. This is very satisfactory, especially after the disparaging statements that appeared in the papers after the vessel's arrival in Chinese waters last year. The "Tailee," from Manila to Hongkong, met the "Powerful" about 5 p.m. on the 8th March, and as the "Powerful" was stripped to her ordinary war appearance, having struck her topmasts and sent all gear down from aloft, she bore a very business-like look and presented a fine picture as she steamed past with her four funnels smoking away and the spray dashing from her bows.

THE COMMISSION OF H.M.S. "NARCISUS."

H.M.S. "Narcissus," now in harbour, is preparing to leave for home on the termination of her commission on the China station. She commissioned at Portsmouth on the 19th November, 1897, and arrived at Hongkong about two months later, having a complement of 37 officers and 450 men.

The commission just closed has been an eventful and interesting one, on account of the peculiar circumstances of the service on which the vessel has been engaged. The first tour of duty was as Senior Officer's ship at Chemulpo, where she remained for about ten weeks, leaving in June to join the fleet at Korniloff Bay for the usual summer cruise. Whilst on detached duty in September, she had the misfortune to lose her Captain (Capt. Lang, R.N.) and three of her boat's crew, by drowning off Fish River. Details of the accident are doubtless still in

the recollection of our readers, who will recall how the Captain with the Marine Officer, Capt. D. Mercer, R.M.L.I., attempted to reach their ship after a day's fishing on shore and were captured in the boat on reaching the mouth of the river, where a very heavy surf and strong tide were running, with the result above mentioned. Mention must also be made of the gallant conduct of Commander E. F. A. Gaunt, R.N., who, in a very heavy sea, promptly went to the rescue in a cutter and succeeded in saving the lives of Capt. Mercer, Mr. Dalrymple, R.N., and three of the boat's crew, who were all in an almost hopeless condition.

In November of the same year the *Narcissus* had the pleasure of receiving Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald on board, and taking them on a tour of inspection of the Treaty Ports.

Nothing further of special interest occurred until the Fleet again assembled for the cruise after celebrating the Jubilee, which was royally done at Kobe. After the cruise, the "*Narky*," as she is popularly called, was ordered down to Hongkong to refit. She had hardly been there a week, when she was suddenly ordered North under "sealed orders" to join the flagship at Port Hamilton, spending her Xmas at sea. The cause of this abrupt departure was the threatening attitude of Russia in regard to affairs in China, and a determination on the part of the then Admiral, Sir A. Buller, K.C.B., to resort to prompt action when necessary.

Practically the whole of the China Squadron was assembled at Chefoo in March, 1894, and they had the valuable assistance of the *Victorious*, *Powerful*, and *Edgar*, just arrived from England. Happily the war cloud passed and on the 19th May the *Narcissus* was ordered round to Weihaiwei, to take over, on behalf of H.M. Government, the island of Liukung and the mainland of Weihaiwei, an honourable service honourably accomplished. On May 24th, appropriately enough the British flag was hoisted alongside of the Chinese, the Japanese troops evacuating the place. Commander Gaunt was appointed commissioner, and other officers of the ship were temporarily appointed to various offices, and right well have they done their work, as the present satisfactory state of the place to those who knew it when first taken over will testify.

After a short cruise round Japan during July and August, the *Narcissus* returned to Weihaiwei and remained till 22nd of November, when she left for Hongkong. From Hongkong, after eleven weeks very welcome stay, she was ordered to Manila for the protection of British interests, and was present when the war broke out. She left Manila on the 14th instant, being relieved by the *Powerful*, and on account of her great popularity, she was enthusiastically cheered by the whole American fleet as she steamed out, the troops on the transports cheering again and again as she passed them. The "*Narky*" arrived in Hongkong on the 18th inst. and remains until about the 4th prox., when she leaves for Singapore to meet her relief, H.M.S. *Orlando*. We wish her most popular captain, Capt. G. F. King-Hall, R.N., officers and men, a pleasant and safe voyage home, and the enjoyment of a good holiday, which they thoroughly deserve.

H. S. B.

CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH ILOILO AND BACOLOD.

We are informed by the Telegraph Company that information has been received from Manila advising that direct cable communication has been established with Iloilo and Bacolod. The same restrictions exist as for Manila.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 16th March says:—About midnight on Tuesday a black and white dog supposed to be rabid bit Mr. Munter of the Customs in the Kiangse Road, having come from Broadway, Hongkew, where he had bitten a police constable named O'Donnell, and a Roman Catholic priest and some others. The police were at work yesterday trying to find the dog. It is evident that still more drastic measures to eradicate rabies will have to be adopted and that very soon. Mr. Munter was promptly inoculated at the Municipal Laboratory by Dr. Stanley.

RINDERPEST AT CAUSEWAY BAY.

MORE CASES REPORTED.

On Saturday afternoon a special meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held in consequence of more cases of rinderpest having occurred at Mr. Kennedy's stables at Causeway Bay. The President (Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer) occupied the chair, and there were also present the Vice-President (the Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police), Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. C. W. Duggan (Secretary). Mr. C. V. Ladds (Colonial Veterinary Surgeon) was also in attendance.

The SECRETARY read a report from Mr. Ladds, who stated that there were six more cases of rinderpest in a shed at Mr. Kennedy's stables at Causeway Bay, which shed he previously reported as containing 17 cattle. He recommended the immediate slaughter and burial of the whole number. This would clear out all the cattle from this place and probably be the means of terminating the epidemic.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Dr. CLARK, the whole of Kennedy's stables were declared infected.

The VICE-PRESIDENT proposed that the six diseased cattle be slaughtered and that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon be authorised to have the remaining cattle slaughtered immediately they show signs of disease, and that proper arrangements for the isolation of the cattle and attendants be made by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, with the assistance of the police.

Mr. OSBORNE, in seconding, said that in the first place when the disease broke out they decided to slaughter the sound animals and the diseased ones in the hope that that would end the epidemic. That had proved to be not the case, and to be consistent he agreed with the Captain Superintendent of Police that only the diseased animals should be slaughtered.

The PRESIDENT proposed as an amendment that the whole of the 19 animals be slaughtered in accordance with the recommendation of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

The amendment, however, was not seconded and the motion was carried.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

THE PLAGUE IN FORMOSA.

On the 22nd March a special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held to consider whether Taiwanfu in Formosa should be declared an infected port or not. The President (Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer) presided, and there were also present the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. C. W. Duggan (Secretary).

The SECRETARY read letters from the British Consul at Tainan stating that in the Prefecture from March 7th to 13th there had been 122 cases, and 74 deaths from bubonic plague, and from January 7th to March 13th there had been 316 cases with 205 deaths.

The following resolution was passed:—That the Sanitary Board advises the Government to proclaim Taiwanfu and its port Anping a place at which bubonic plague prevails, in accordance with Article 1 of the Quarantine Regulations made 18th of March, 1897, and that the Government be requested to communicate with the Consul at Tamsui to ascertain whether any cases of bubonic plague had occurred there.

This was all the business.

One of the survivors of the famous battle of Rorke's Drift died in the General Hospital at Shanghai on the 16th March in the person of Mr. William Smyth, formerly an inspector in the Shanghai Police and afterwards Usher of the Supreme Court. The deceased, who was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, had a long and honorable record as a soldier, having risen to the rank of Sergeant-Major in the Buffs. He was in the 24th Regiment under Colonel Chard, V.C., at Rorke's Drift and received the Zulu medal and clasp, together with a pension, after which he went out to Hongkong to join the Police. He leaves three little children to lament his death, which was caused by consumption.—*China Gazette*.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. R. C. Wilcox, writes us as follows:—In connection with the Paris Exhibition 1900, I beg to hand you, for publication in your columns, copies of correspondence forwarded to this Chamber by the local Government for the information of intending exhibitors.

Downing Street, London.

17th February, 1899.

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the Paris Exhibition of 1900 I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter we have received from the Secretary of the Colonial Committee in case any private firms in Hongkong should wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of exhibiting in the Colonial Building upon the terms stated.

You will doubtless take such steps for giving publicity to this communication as the Governor may consider desirable. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

M. F. OMMANNEY.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c., Hongkong.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COLONIAL COMMITTEE, PARIS EXHIBITION, TO SIR

M. F. OMMANNEY.

Tasmania Government offices, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

14th February, 1899.

Dear Sir Montagu,—At the last meeting of the Colonial Committee a strong feeling was expressed that private firms of standing and repute might be allowed to exhibit in the Colonial building at an expenditure by them of 20 s. per square foot for the space actually occupied by them. It would be necessary that they made immediate application, as nearly all the space is applied for and the money would have to be paid promptly as it would be required for defraying the cost of building. I am communicating this informal to certain Colonial firms which have been in correspondence with the Royal Commission, and you might perhaps forward this information to any Crown colony which will not be officially represented.—Faithfully yours, &c.,

(Sd.) GEORGE COLLINS LEVY.

CHINA SUGAR REFINERY CO., LIMITED.

On 23rd March the 21st ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the China Sugar Refinery Company, Limited, was held. The Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving presided, and there were also present the Hon. E. R. Bellicio, Messrs. D. Gubbay, F. A. Gomes, A. Haupt, A. G. Wood (consulting committee), G. C. Anderson, G. M. Bain, F. Harton, J. R. Michael, A. G. Stokes, J. M. Forbes, J. Y. V. Vernon, B. Layton, D. Landale, G. H. Potts, A. Rodger, Ho Fook, Ho Tung, Wang Leung Hing, and To Cheung Shin.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been circulated for some time, you will, I presume, be prepared to follow the usual course and consider them as read. It is very gratifying to me to be in a position to again congratulate shareholders on a result which you will agree is extremely satisfactory. A steady all round demand for refined sugar has favoured us during the year, and our output exceeded by over 5,500 tons that of 1897, which you will recollect was a record. Consumption in China has increased, as was anticipated, and in other directions the volume of business done has been fully maintained. To indicate the vast strides which the sugar industry has made in this colony, I may mention that while 17 years ago the output of refined was only some 15,000 tons per annum, it is now approximately 200,000 tons. You will have observed the recent telegram through Reuter announcing that the Indian Government contemplate putting a countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugars, and if this be finally determined upon it will be of assistance to us in procuring better prices in India, where we have met with strong competition from beet. Our raw sugar requirements for 1898 were filled on favourable terms, and I

am pleased to say that for the current year we have already acquired the greater portion of our supplies at prices which ensure an equally low average cost. In thus alluding to the future, however, I should mention that two small Refineries were last year started in Japan, which country as you know is one of our important outlets, and to meet the competition of these two establishments has necessitated some reduction in prices. While prospects are not unfavourable the expediency of not distributing the whole of our exceptionally large profits will, I hope, be recognized by shareholders, and I anticipate your concurrence in the policy recommended by the consulting committee of transferring the substantial sum of \$160,000 to equalization of dividend fund. Turning to the balance sheet, the only point that occurs to me to allude to is the unusually heavy stocks of sugar both raw and refined. These were taken over at absolutely safe valuations. Before concluding my remarks I have much pleasure in testifying to the zeal and diligence displayed by the European staff at the various establishments throughout the year, but more especially during the time when plague was prevalent and native labour more or less disorganized. As a mark of appreciation of such services I am sure you will endorse the proposal to grant a bonus to the foreign staff. Any further information that shareholders may desire I shall be pleased to give.

No questions being asked the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS, in seconding, said—Although the members of the consulting committee have co-operated with you, Mr. Chairman, in bringing about this excellent result, it must be admitted that a great deal of our success is due to the financial support rendered to the company by your firm—(hear, hear)—especially at a time when money was scarce and when accommodations of this kind were hard to obtain in the colony. Thanks also I think should specially be offered to yourself personally for having taken a keen interest in the Company through your tenure of office. (Hear, hear.) If such care is bestowed on the affairs of the company by your successors shareholders may rely on securing a series of good reports in the future. (Hear, hear.) The grant of this bonus to our worthy European staff has my most hearty support. I only hope that in future we shall do well enough to be able to continue it. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. HARTON, seconded by Mr. ANDERSON, the Hon. E. R. Belilios, Messrs. F. A. Gomes, D. Gubbay, A. Haupt, and A. G. Wood were re-elected on the consulting committee.

On the motion of Mr. MURRAY BAIN, seconded by Mr. STOKES, Messrs. T. Arnold and F. Henderson were re-elected auditors.

Mr. STOKES—Before separating I think it is our duty to give a hearty vote of thanks to our worthy chairman and also to the consulting committee and the staff for the admirable way in which they have managed the affairs of the company. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN—On behalf of myself and the consulting committee and the European staff I thank you.

Dividend warrants will be ready to-day.

The following death from electricity is reported by the *Manila Times*:—At four o'clock this morning (11th March) Private Timothy Enright of the Police was killed by a shock received from an electric light wire. Enright was on patrol, and noticing the wire on the ground, picked it up, not observing that it was the main wire, leading from the plant, that had been cut. He began to coil it about his arm, remarking that he needed some wire to hang his clothes on at the barracks. At the third loop the current was turned on and Enright died instantly. There is some ground for the suspicion that the cutting of the electric light wire was the work of insurgent sympathisers as they have boasted frequently that they would put the city in darkness, in order to have more opportunity to accomplish their nefarious schemes.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

On 23rd March the 17th ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders of the Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited, was held. The chair was occupied by the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, and there were also present Messrs. D. Gillies, J. H. Lewis, (consulting committee), J. Barton (Secretary), A. Rodger J. R. Michael, G. H. Potts, G. C. Anderson, Ho Tung, Ho Fook, Lo Cheong Shin, Ho Kum Tang, and Ho U Shang.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, when addressing you at our last annual meeting I mentioned how very discouraging the outlook then was, and I am sorry to say that my remarks at that time but faintly indicated the difficulties with which we have had to contend. The course of events in the Philippines during last year you are all conversant with, and you will have been prepared for the disappointing results which the figures before you disclose, viz., a loss of \$9,879.96. When hostilities broke out between the Spaniards and Filipinos work had to be suspended owing to our not being able to keep our native employes, and upon the subsequent occupation of Manila by the forces of the United States, the Spanish market, which hitherto, as you know, had been our chief outlet, was entirely closed to us. To dispose of stocks of refined the Manila agents were thus made entirely dependent upon local demand, and this fortunately was increased by the requirements of the American Commissariat Department, otherwise the quantity sold would have been very meagre, and the loss on the year correspondingly greater. In anticipation of a continuance of demand from that source work at the refinery was again started early in January this year, the necessary native labour being obtained with difficulty, notwithstanding a considerable increase in wages, but after a month's running had again to be stopped owing to the scarcity of raw supplies, which since the commencement of active hostilities between the Americans and Filipinos there is very little prospect of now obtaining. The position of the foreign staff you will realize has not been a pleasant one, and recently when warlike operations were being conducted in the neighbourhood of Malabon became so critical that the Manila agents considered it prudent to arrange for their removal, leaving only two men as caretakers. The necessary permission was obtained and all preparations made, but one and all decided to remain. Their presence will possibly tend to safeguard the Company's property and we hope no serious consequences may result from their decision. During the many months that the village of Malabon, where the refinery is situated, was held by the Filipinos no damage was done, our property being scrupulously respected. The consulting committee considered the advisability some months ago of removing our stocks from the refinery but the Manila agents thought it unnecessary to take such a step as there would be difficulty in finding a safer place of storage. From what I have said you will understand that it is not possible for me to venture an opinion as to the future, but before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability my questions shareholders may ask.

No questions being asked the report and statement of accounts were adopted, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. POTTS.

On the motion of Mr. ANDERSON, seconded by Mr. HO FOOK, Messrs. Gillies and Lewis were re-elected on the consulting committee.

On the motion of Mr. HO TUNG, seconded by Mr. J. R. MICHAEL, Mr. Arnold was re-elected auditor.

Six officers sat under the presidency of Lieut.-Col. Rowlandson at Tanglin, Singapore, on the 13th March, as a general court-martial for the purpose of trying 2nd Lieut. G. T. W. Webb, R.A. Major Gawn was appointed to discharge the duties of Judge Advocate at the trial. Two charges were formulated, on one of which the prisoner pleaded "guilty." In consequence of this plea, the case has been referred home to the War Office.—*Straits Times*.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

On 22nd March at noon the tenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above company took place. Mr. R. Shewan presided, and there were also present the Hon. C. P. Chater, Messrs. A. P. MacEwen, J. Orange (committee), J. R. Michael, A. Babington, C. A. Tomes, E. Kelly, F. J. V. Jorge (secretary), and Fung Wah Chuen.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, with your permission we will dispense with reading the report and accounts, which have been in your hands for some days. The net profit is \$50,317.44 as against \$58,733.31 for last year, but as explained in the report the cost of the new works at Hok Un has absorbed all our funds, and we cannot this year recommend the payment of a dividend, having no money available for the purpose. The new factory at Hok Un we hope to see completed next September without exceeding the original estimate of \$603,000 for its cost. This will, however, fully use up the whole of the new capital, leaving us nothing for current expenses or for carrying larger stocks of cement and raw material. Under these circumstances we cannot feel justified in recommending a dividend, which in any case we could only pay with borrowed money. With such a heavy indebtedness as at present, it would not be proper for us to borrow more money, merely for the purpose of paying a dividend, nor is there anything gained by paying a dividend and calling up further capital, which would simply be paying out money with one hand and taking it back with the other. Neither of these methods would in our opinion be at all good financing. As for issuing debentures, that in the present state of the money market would be quite too expensive and is out of the question. The plan proposed is, therefore, the simplest and best, and if we have to raise further funds later on it will be so much time gained in any case. We fully sympathise with shareholders in their disappointment, but we feel sure that no one who has the interests of the company at heart will disapprove our action or greatly object to waiting a little longer for their dividends. It gives us great pleasure to report that the new kiln has proved a success, giving results which are far in excess of those of our present vertical kilns at Green Island. These will now be replaced by the new kiln, six of which are also now being put up at Hok Un. I am glad to say that not only do we find there is a great saving in the working expenses of these kilns, but we also notice an improvement in the quality of the cement produced. The time and trouble and anxiety spent over experiments with this kiln have therefore been fully justified and promise to bring the company a good return in the future. At the Brick and Pipe Works at Deep Water Bay we have had a great many difficulties to contend with. Fever has been very prevalent amongst the Chinese employes, and we have also suffered from frequent changes in the European staff. Our new Superintendent, Mr. Allan, we regret to say, died in September last year, but his place has since been well filled by his assistant, Mr. Witchell, who has shown much interest and ability in work which was quite new to him. The net result is still small, but production and sales are on the increase, while the works themselves have been rendered more effective by various alterations and additions to the kilns and machinery, &c. Work at Hok Un has been retarded by scarcity of labour and delays on the part of the contractor, but is now progressing steadily. The machinery has nearly all arrived from home and is being erected as fast as the roofs of the houses are put on, and the new kilns are all finished with the exception of the inner linings. Special attention has been given in the arrangement of this factory to securing the greatest economy of time, labour, and materials, and I am not exaggerating when I say that on its completion you will be in possession of a factory equal to the best and most modern concerns in Europe or America. Before proposing the adoption of the report I will be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. J. R. MICHAEL said—I wish to ask some questions on behalf of Mr. Birch off, who is unable

to attend personally, owing to sickness. He wrote a letter to the managers, but has received no reply. The carrying forward of the profits for the year 1898, which profit has been made with the fully paid up capital of the old Green Island Company, is unjust and illegal, and he begs to protest against it being done in this way. The new shareholders had their capital only paid up to the extent of one half, and you cannot let them share in the profit on an equal basis with the old shareholders. He emphatically protests against the profit being simply carried forward. There is another matter. It was currently reported that the company had an unsold stock of 45,000 casks of cement, which at the rate of about \$3 per cask would be worth alone \$135,000. Raw material, coal, etc., the company had in stock in 1896 about \$50,000 and in 1897 about \$76,000, because on both occasions there was very little stock of cement then. Let us assume the company had \$50,000 worth of raw material on hand at the end of the year under review, then the total value of the stocks would be \$185,000 instead of \$138,000 as shown in the report. Consequently the assets would stand higher and the profit would reach \$100,000, instead of \$50,000, for division among the shareholders. It is no misfortune to have a large stock of cement, as new cement fresh from the factory does not give such good results as cement does which has been stored six months or even a year. Mr. Bischoff wants to ask for a detailed statement of the stock on hand at the end of 1898, at least as far as the Cement Company is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had received the letter but had not answered it, on account of its containing a threat that if it remained unanswered Mr. Bischoff would bring the matter before the general meeting. That was just what they wanted Mr. Bischoff to do. As regarding the legality of their carrying forward the profits to the detriment of the old shareholders, new and old shareholders stood exactly on the same basis in all points of law and had to receive the same treatment. By reference to the balance sheet it would be seen that the stock they had been obliged to place at Hok Un would answer the question concerning that point, and he could not oblige by giving any further details of stock in hand. If there were no more questions, he wished to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. J. R. MICHAEL seconded.

Carried.

Mr. E. KELLY proposed the re-election of Messrs. Ewens, Orange, Li Sing, Chater, and MacEwen on the consulting committee.

Mr. A. BABINGTON seconded.

Carried.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUEN proposed the re-election of Messrs. Jas. M. Cox and F. Henderson as auditors.

Mr. J. R. MICHAEL seconded.

Carried.

This concluded the business.

OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED.

The third ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Olivers Freehold Mines, Limited, was held on Saturday at the registered offices of the Company. There were present Messrs. H. Humphreys (Chairman), J. A. Jupp, W. H. Potts, C. Ewens, A. H. Mancell, Captain Clarke, Lau Chu Pak, J. S. Hagen, and W. C. Taylor (Secretary).

The SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will with your permission take them as read. You will see by the accounts that besides the amount spent in mining and crushing, and actual mining charges, we have expended during the year a sum of \$14,666 in developing our property, which has been charged to a new account called development account. This amount will have to be written off from time to time as opportunity offers, and when we get returns from these developments. It includes the cost of sinking the "B" shaft, which we referred to in the report, and the cost of driving at the 300 feet level in the main shaft, which work is quite unremunerative, but which must be done in

order to discover, if possible, the cause of the falling off in the value of the stone at this depth. You will readily understand that the striking of payable ore at the bottom level or deeper would greatly enhance the value of our property. You will remember that at the end of 1897 we had just finished sinking our main shaft to a depth of 300 feet, and were preparing to drive both north and south on the reef at this level. The reef was 8 ft. thick and looked very promising; unfortunately it did not come up to the expectations of our Manager, and as far as we have gone yet we have not met with any payable stone. Latterly, however, there are signs of change in the lode and we may reasonably hope for an improvement in the near future. At the 200 and the 150 feet levels driving and stoping has been carried on almost continuously and both from the stopes above these levels and from those of the intermediate level below 200 feet we have been getting large quantities of ore of good quality. In the North drive at 150 feet a good shute of stone has lately been met with, and as we are now out beyond any old workings in this drive and approaching the "B" Shaft all the time we regard this as most satisfactory. The distances driven on the various drives during the year amount to about 500 feet. The "B" Shaft has been sunk to a depth of 136 feet. Driving to intercept the reef at this point is now in progress and at the end of the year 33 ft. had been driven. As stated in our report, 6,383 tons of stone were crushed during the year, realising 2,367 ounces 6 dwts. of gold, or an average yield of 7.4 dwts per ton. The battery was idle for two months, six weeks on account of drought and consequent failure of our water supply and two weeks owing to a breakdown in the machinery. Advantage was taken of the dam being empty to dredge and enlarge it and to construct a new one, giving us altogether, we are informed, a storage capacity nine times greater than before. This in a great measure accounts for the increase of the account at the debit of works, buildings, and fixed plant account, the cost of these operations being \$7,294.14, including all labour and stores; and the cost of the erection of a new storeroom and assay office accounts for the balance. It is absolutely necessary we should be in a position to do our own assaying on the spot, and as our battery manager is an experienced assayer we shall not need to increase our staff. On the whole, we think that the result of the year's working may be considered fairly satisfactory. The last three months we got much improved results, which have continued in January and February this year. We see no reason why we should not look forward to a profitable year's work. During the year the mines have been visited in your interests by Mr. Hart Buck and Mr. J. A. Jupp, of our firm, the latter's visit being occasioned by the sad death of our representative in Australia, Mr. C. J. Willmott, whom we greatly regret. If there are any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them.

No questions being asked, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK seconded.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. G. R. Stevens having resigned from the Consulting Committee, Mr. Pollock was asked to join the Board. This appointment requires confirmation. I would therefore propose that the appointment of Mr. Pollock be confirmed.

Mr. JUPP seconded.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the re-election of Mr. W. H. Potts as auditor.

Mr. MANCELL seconded.

Carried.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

The report of the Shanghai Tugboat Co., Limited, for 1898, shows that the amount at the credit of the profit and loss account is Tls. 36,475.13. Three interim dividends of Tls. 5 per share have been paid, amounting to Tls. 15,000, leaving a balance of Tls. 21,475.13. The directors propose to appropriate this balance as follows:—Add to Reserve Fund Tls. 7,500, write off for depreciation Tls. 6,293.98; pay a final dividend of Tls. 5 per share (making in all 20 per cent. for the year) Tls. 5,000, and carry the balance to new account, Tls. 2,681.17.

THE PUNJOM MINING CO., LIMITED.

The Secretary of the Punjom Mining Co., Limited, advises us that he has received the following progress report on work done at the Company's mines in Pahang during the month of February, 1899:—

JALIS, AUGUST SHAFT.

Level No. 3 from Prospecting Winze No. 1.—The west drive has been driven a further distance of 14 ft. 6 in., making total length from North drive 18 ft. 6 in. At this point we have passed through 15 ft. of lode. When first met with we found several stones showing gold and the sample from breast of drive gave by assay 1 oz. 19 dwts. 4 grs. fine gold per ton. We milled 20½ tons broken when driving through the lode and we find it gives by milling 4 dwts. 18 grs. fine gold per ton.

Prospecting Winze No. 3.—The drive East has been lengthened 21 ft. 6 in., making total length from winze 36 ft. 6 in. This has been continued in quartz the whole of the distance. We have not milled any stone from this point; it is placed aside for future treatment.

TANKONG SHAFT.

The ground here is not so favourable for sinking, only 12 ft. having been sunk during the month. Total depth from surface 95 ft.

Rise to communicate the 50 ft. level with our upper ground was commenced in the early part of the month and fairly good progress made. This is put up through the lode and will open up this section of ground for stoping, giving about 70 feet of stoping ground in height.

NEW FIND.

No. 1.—We resumed operations here in the early part of the month for the purpose of driving through the belt of slate to test the ground beyond. In driving we have cut a leader over a foot in thickness; the assay result from it not yet known; it is certainly an encouraging feature.

No. 3.—24 feet was added to this drive during the month; it passed through the lode into the same channel of ground as No. 1, when it was decided to stop for the present.

MANIK.

The adit level was communicated with shaft after driving 52 feet, making total length of cross cut 144 feet 6 in. We are getting ready to stop on the ore body which was opened up by the shaft.

PROSPECTING.

The usual attention has been given to this, but with results not quite so favourable. 77½ tons of ore was milled from this section, but it only gave 16 grains fine gold per ton. This, however, was not a representative sample. We have four heaps broken from the same cutting ready for the mill assaying 1 dwt. 2 grs., 4 dwts. 8 grs., 5 dwts. 10 grs., and 12 dwts. 11 grs., respectively fine gold per ton.

A tramway has been laid down in adit level; an ore bin almost completed to receive the ore from the mine so as to run into the wagons without trouble.

SELANGO.

We resumed work here in the latter part of the month. There is no change since last reported on.

HADJI.

This was driven 69 feet 6 inches, making total length 88 feet 6 inches. This I think is beyond the line of reef, so work was stopped for the present.

SWAH.

No. 1 drive West.—Good progress was made with this, 73 feet having been driven, making total length 203 feet. We have not met with any lode as yet.

No. 2 drive.—This also has been driven 58 feet, total length 113 ft. This is in the course of reef. We have a little stone at times, not regular. At one time during the month we had a leader about 1 foot 8 inches assay value 1 oz. 14 dwts. 16 grs. fine gold per ton.

BUKIT SARONG SECTION.

No. 1 level North Guban has been extended 34 feet carrying about 1 foot lode.

No. 3 level extended 24 feet; 20 feet of this driven in a small lode.

No. 3 shaft.—Sunk a further depth of 21 feet and timbered.

No. 1 shaft South Guban sunk a further distance of 12 feet and timbered and a drive put out 25 feet on lode. The lode here is small.

No. 2 shaft.—Sunk 20 feet and timbered and commenced to open up drive.

Sunghie Tasey.—A shaft was sunk here 20 feet. The ground is hard and water heavy so work was discontinued for the present.

Sunghie Sur.—Drive on lode 12 feet, but owing to the rain it fell in.

Sunghie Rusa.—The drive on course of lode extended 28 feet. The assay value of the stone from this section is of low grade. No. 1 drive North Guban assays the best with 4 dwts. 8 grs. fine gold per ton.

MILL.

22 Stamps.—These worked 27 days.

Pans.—Two only ran at the clean-up.

Ore crushed	To. s.	Amalgam ass.	Bullion oz.
Headings	2643	401 17	160 3 18
New Shaft	824	5 10	2 0 15
Jalis	204	12 05	4 17 09
Manik	774	6 08	2 11 6
Pans	1	10	4 0 0

2773.10 436 00 173 13 00

Bullion assay here
Gold 864 fine 23 13 34
Silver 115 24

23 13 64

CYANIDE WORKS.

Work was continued here for 15 days treating 150 tons only for a yield of 19 ozs. 1 dwt. of bullion valued at £18.54 per oz. The clean-up represents only a partial one and the small quantity treated was owing to tanks leaking and trouble with belts.

WATER POWER.

Sufficient for our requirements, but the supply was getting short towards the end of the month.

RAINFALL.

1½ inches for the month—quite exceptional for this time of the year.

HEALTH.

This has been fairly good.

BUILDINGS.

A godown 24 feet by 12 feet and out-buildings 36 feet by 16 feet has been put up at Bukit Sarong, a site prepared and contract let for a residence for Europeans 34 feet by 22 feet.

HEADGEAR.

For Shaft is almost completed and should be in place in about 10 days from now.

MACHINERY.

Is all landed at the mines and carpenters are busy getting necessary timbers for foundations for same.

GENERAL.

Everything under this head is having our care.

RAUB.

The Manager's Report for the two months ending on 3rd March, 1899:—

Raub Hole.—The only work being done in this section is driving the Crosscut East from the 216 feet level and cutting out a chamber in the hanging wall of level to sink a winze from, on the small ore chute below the 216 feet level.

In the Crosscut there is no change, the face being in hard dry black slate. This drive is now in 140 feet from the level.

Stopes on Ore Chute.—The stopes over the back of the ore chute have been discontinued owing to them becoming so small and poor as we rose on them. It is very evident this ore chute improves as it goes down, as in the level some 45 feet below the chute is fully 30 feet long and 2½ wide and carries good gold. Should it improve going down I shall have to sink the main engine shaft to work it, but before doing so I intend to try and get down a winze to test its value.

Bukit Hitam.—I am very pleased to say that this mine is opening out remarkably well, particularly in the South End, where the lode is now worked fully 10 feet; how much wider it is I cannot say, as I have not yet cut through it. This drive is now in 145 feet from the shaft and carries good gold all the way in.

An air shaft has been sunk 100 feet south from the engine shaft and broke into the lode at 50 feet down, where it carries good gold; the shaft was then continued on the underly of the

lode until it broke through to the level below. The lode carries good gold all down the underly 45 feet. This air shaft has given ventilation to this part of the mine, where the air was very bad.

The drive going north is in 102 feet from the shaft. In this end we have never had more than a few inches of stone.

An air shaft has also been sunk 57 feet at this end of the mine, 100 feet north of engine shaft, and 20 feet east of the line of drive below. At 55 feet the lode was cut in this shaft carrying good gold but the water became too strong for manual labour so work was stopped and a short crosscut put in from the end of the level to come right under this shaft. This will be finished in a day or two and sinking of the shaft resumed. From the above it will be seen that payable gold is proved for 215 feet along the line of lode, with every appearance of continuing further, as our nearest workings are over half a mile to the south—Raub Hole, and over three quarters of a mile to the north—Bukit Koman. It is impossible to say what these workings might eventually be. I believe we have the makings of a great mine in the section.

Bukit Koman.—There is nothing special to report from this mine; the work of opening it up is proceeding steadily.

No. 1 Level North End.—We have made a start to clean up the debris from the burst we had some time ago. As soon as this is finished, and the ground secured, the work of extending the level will be resumed.

No. 1 Level South End.—The face of this level is now in over 1,100 feet from the crosscut. In the face there is a nice body of ore 2½ feet wide on the foot-wall and 2 feet on the hanging wall, with about 5 feet of slate between; both of these bodies carry good gold. From its present appearance I think the slate will cut out and the lode take its place.

All of the stopes over this level are looking very well.

A New Winze No. 2 South has been started 300 feet south from No. 1 winze to connect Nos. 1 and 2 levels and to provide falls to commence stoping from as soon as the new battery is ready for work.

Another one will also be started in the north level for the same purpose.

No. 2 Level going North the lode in the face is about 11 feet wide carrying good gold all through but I do not think we have got the full width of the lode as there is still quartz in the hanging wall. This level is carrying very good gold, some of the best ore in the mine coming from here.

No. 2 Level.—In the drive going South at this level there is only about one foot of quartz and flucan on the footwall, the rest of the drive being all mullock which is sent over the tip. The crushing stuff is some few feet into the East in the hanging wall. It is my intention to put in a short cross-cut to ascertain the position of it. This level is now in over 1,000 feet from face to face.

No. 1 South Engine Shaft.—We are doing nothing, as we are waiting for the pumping and winding machinery from Singapore. At the Bukit Koman Shaft a third boiler has been put in, as there is difficulty in getting sufficient steam to work the pump and winding engine owing to the wet weather and heavy water in the mine.

Bukit Jellis.—We have finished preparations for opening out at 250 feet level and have made a start to drive both east and west.

Owing to an accident to the rods of the lower pump we have not been able to do anything at the 35 feet level. The last work done was driving on the ore body near the shaft. This carries a large percentage of almost pure antimony, which assays 51 per cent. star antimony. The presence of antimony in the lodes at Raub has always been a good sign for gold, but we have never had it in such large quantities as in this level. We have not yet had time to assay it for gold, but will do so shortly.

Battery.—This was cleaned up on Wednesday, 1st inst., to close the Company's financial year. The total number of tons crushed for the two months January and February was 2,494 tons yielding 2,944 ozs. 2 dwts. 0 grs. of

smelted gold. The number of tons crushed from the different mines is as follows:—

Bukit Koman	2315 Tons
Bukit Hitam	1214
Raub Hole	48

Total 2,494 Tons

The average yield was 1 oz 3 dwts. 164 grs. per ton of ore crushed.

For the quantity of ore crushed this is the best crushing the Company has ever had, and it is the record gold for a clean-up. The result is due to an all round improvement in levels and stopes all through the different mines.

Considering that this is the result of stuff taken from all parts of the mines, and that all quartz broken is sent to the mine without any picking or sorting, the yield is a splendid one.

The mill resumed crushing the same afternoon.

Electric Installation.—Good progress is being made with the different works in connection with the Installation.

The dam across the Sempam River is all but finished, what little there is to do cannot be finished until the river goes down.

Flume.—Good progress is being made with putting this together.

Pipe Line.—Everything is ready to lay the pipes when they arrive.

Power Station.—All foundations at the Power Station are finished, and good progress being made with the building for power.

Cable Track.—About ¼ mile of posts with insulators are fixed on cable track.

Bungalow for Resident Engineer is finished. The Resident of Pahang paid his first official visit to the Sempam works on Thursday last, and expressed his surprise and pleasure at the extent and nature of the work done.

New Battery.—The Railway to the New Battery is finished as far as it can be for the present. Good progress is being made with putting up the buildings for the mill.

New Dam at Sungai Koman. Good progress is being made with this work; about 4,000 yards of earthwork have been put into the dam. I hope to have this work finished in about three months from now.

In closing this my last report for the Company's financial year ending on the 28th February it affords me very great pleasure to congratulate the shareholders on the steady progress that has been made with the development of the mines, accumulation of ore reserves and improved yields from the ore crushed, which has risen steadily from 10 dwts. in 1898 to nearly an ounce per ton in 1899.

SHANGHAI & HONGKOW WHARF COMPANY.

The following is the report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1898, submitted to the annual general meeting, held at the offices of the General Agents, Shanghai, on Tuesday, 21st March:—

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the statement of accounts for 1898.

After payment of an interim dividend of Tls. 3 per share on 16th August last, the balance at credit of profit and loss (plus Tls. 16,137.20 brought forward from last year) amounts to Tls. 183,613.47.

Property account has been increased by a sum of Tls. 36,594.31, representing final payments for new Godowns and improvements to property during 1898.

The amount of Tls. 20,000, taken from previous year's profits, has been absorbed by cost of repairs during 1898, and in view of the expenditure required to keep in order the Company's wharves, pontoons, and numerous godowns, a further provision for this purpose is necessary.

Out of the balance at credit of profit and loss, viz., Tls. 183,613.47, it is proposed to pay a final dividend of Tls. 9 per share, thus absorbing Tls. 135,900.00; to place Tls. 25,000.00 to credit of Repairs Account, and to carry forward Tls. 22,713.47 to next year.

The present directors and auditors offer themselves for re-election.

THE SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY.

The following is the report for presentation at the general meeting of shareholders to be held at Shanghai on Thursday, 23rd March, 1899:—

Notwithstanding the high price paid for coal during the past year, the accounts, which the directors have the pleasure of presenting herewith, show satisfactory results, the profit on working account being Tls. 53,934.00 which amount has been transferred to profit and loss account.

The net profit for the year, after providing for interest on debentures and reserve fund, amounted to Tls. 44,465.71 of which Tls. 7,386.38 has been written off for depreciation of plant and buildings. The balance at credit of profit and loss account at 31st December was Tls. 56,564.81, out of which Tls. 18,000, the final dividend for the past year, was paid in January last.

Consumption.—Private consumption increased 1,770,063 cubic feet or 1.63 per cent. There was however a decrease in gas used for public lighting of 1,874,750 cubic feet making the gas sold in 1898 nearly the same as in 1897.

Gas Engines.—At the close of the year there were 32 in use.

Coal, Shale, &c.—During the year tons 736.82 more material was carbonised than in 1897 and 2,203,500 cubic feet more gas produced. Residual products show a fair increase.

Finance.—In accordance with notice duly given by advertisement, it will be proposed to provide for the issue of Debentures as required from time to time to the extent of Tls. 300,000, and this will form the subject of a special resolution at an Extraordinary General Meeting to be held immediately after the Annual Meeting.

The subjoined summary of the Engineer's Reports gives details regarding plant, &c.

In accordance with the Deed of Settlement the Directors retire from office, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. C. W. Wrightson offers himself for re-election as Auditor.

E. JENNER HOGG, Chairman.

Shanghai, 14th March, 1899.

FOOTBALL.

CHALLENGE SHIELD SEMI-FINAL.

There was a large assemblage of spectators at the Happy Valley on Saturday to witness the semi-final for the Challenge Shield, the contesting teams being the Hongkong Football Club and H.M.S. *Victorious's* eleven. The sailors have made a name for themselves this season, and as the Hongkong team has been playing better this winter, winning easily all the previous Shield ties, the semi-final created a lot of interest; in fact, the meeting of these two teams was considered a good outcome of the competition, and many persons wended their way to the Valley in anticipation of seeing a game played that would cause even greater excitement than the final, which is to take place next Saturday. The sailors, although beaten, were far from being disgraced. Where they failed to be equal to the Club players was in speed. The bluejackets know the game as well as the homesters, and they combine equally as well; but on Saturday they were continually balked in their tactics by the speedy rushes of their opponents. Both sides played a capital game, and the best team won, although fault might be found with each for occasional bad play in front of goal. If the chances offered had been properly accepted more goals would have been scored; but the Club was apparently satisfied with two, and will now have to meet the 38th Co., Southern Division, Royal Artillery in the final. As to what the result will be there is little doubt, for the Club should win with goals to spare.

For the first time during the competition Looker won the toss, and elected to play with the sun at his back. The game was started by Butland, the *Victorious's* centre forward. It was noticed that Anton, for the Club, was not upon the field, but he turned up soon after the start. Noble secured from McNee and took the ball close to the opposing backs, but Kane returned to the half way line, and Danby got possession. Kane deprived him of the ball, gave it to his forward, and Butland ran up the

centre of the field, but his shot for goal was met by Pinckney. The home back returned the leather to Mayson, who passed it on to Lowe. After the latter had made a short run he centred to Noble, but the latter's kick for goal was well saved by Bowles, the sailors' custodian. The Club still kept up an attack and penned its opponents around the goal. Noble, however, missed a chance of scoring through being a bit slow, and Creighton relieved to the centre in touch, and then the sailors took the ball to the Club's end, where the leather went over the goal line. The kick from goal by Kew was not a good one, and Butland secured and shot for the net, but Anton got possession of the ball and passed it to Hancock, who sent to Danby, and the latter went off at a rattling pace, finally centering to Noble. The latter shot for goal, but Bowles managed to keep the ball out; Lowe had spurred in from the wing, and before Bowles realised what had happened, Lowe scored, and the air rang with loud shouts from the Club's partisans. At this reverse the sailors played vigorously, and Kew had to handle. Although he appeared to be somewhat nervous, he threw out to his broker, who ran a short distance and then gave to Lowe. The Club's right wing dashed off, eluded all opposition, and got within a dozen yards of the sailors' uprights, but his shot was smartly diverted by the goal keeper, whose side made a short relief. Then the Club instituted another attack, during which Lowe was fouled. Hancock secured the ball from the free kick, and he gave to Danby, but the latter's centre was spoiled by Noble, who put the ball over the bar when within half-a-dozen yards of the net. The sailors after that combined in a strong attack, but the homesters' defence was impregnable, and they eventually relieved to the other end, when, had the home forwards been well up, the bluejackets would have had another point scored against them, for Hancock put in a capital shot, which could have been easily headed through. Bowles being at the other side of the goal. For several minutes the sailors were warmly pressed, and they had all they could do to keep the ball out from shots by Danby, Noble, and Lowe. Then the *Victorious's* men put their citadel out of jeopardy and worked the ball to the Club's end, but Millar's shot was wide. Up to the call of lemon-time the homesters pressed, but the ball could not be got into the net, and the first half ended with the Club leading by one goal to nil. The game had been very fast up to this stage, the Club having had by far the best of it.

Towards the end of the first half a slight north-east wind set in, which gave the Club an advantage when its players changed ends. They had to face the sun, however; but it was dropping behind the hills, and after about ten minutes it disappeared altogether. On restarting the sailors were the first to attack, and Lewis got away clear of all, but his shooting was not good considering he was only a few yards from the uprights. Immediately after the goal kick was taken, the navy men made another attack, and although Anton cleared, Kane secured and tried a shot from back, but Pinckney stepped in and sent the ball into touch. Millar then essayed at goal, Kew saving brilliantly, and Howard secured the ball and relieved well to the half-way line, where Danby took up the running. When near the goal line and about to shoot, it looked as if he was fouled, but the referee gave it in favour of the sailors, and enabled them to clear. Noble got possession and ran through much opposition, but he shot the ball wide when he tried to score. For a long time the Club had the best of matters and penned the sailors in their territory. Then Kane swooped upon the ball and ran almost up to his forwards and gave to Lismore, but the latter made a poor attempt at a long shot, the ball going over the goal line, dispersing a row of spectators. Noble, after the goal kick-out, did a good bit of individual play, and spurred up to the backs. His effort was a capital one, but he fell from exhaustion, and Kane relieved. The bluejackets assailed and Butland was on the point of shooting when Howard rushed down and kicked the ball out, giving a corner rather than let Butland score. Immediately afterwards Anton ceded a corner, but he headed the ball away when centred, and enabled his side to assail; the naval men, however, made a rush, and took the ball back,

when Millar ran up close and attempted to shoot. Danby spurred and charged before Millar could do so, saving Kew the trouble to save, for Millar is always dangerous when an opportunity such as that just described offers itself. Butland also failed in the same way a minute later, Anton baulking him in his attempt. The Club then bombarded, but the bluejackets swarmed around the uprights and kept the goal intact for a time, until Danby secured on the left wing. Then the sailors were given a surprise. Two of them tried to prevent Danby taking the ball along, but the homester used his speed and feet to advantage and cleared the opposition, and then sent in a strong oblique shot, which Bowles seemed to hold, but he let the ball roll over his hands, and it toppled into the net, putting the Club two goals ahead. Soon afterwards time was called, and Hongkong left the field victorious in the semi-final by two goals to nil.

The Club has now played four ties, won all of them, and scored eleven goals to none—a decidedly clever performance. All the Club players on Saturday played well, Danby in particular. Lowe also shone and played much better in this match than he did in the two previous games. Anton was as brilliant as ever, and Howard and Looker worked hard. Kane for the sailors, was exceptionally good, and the whole forward line laboured hard, but none of them, except Lewis, perhaps, were equal to the speed of their opponents.

The teams were fully represented and lined up as follows:

HONGKONG		"VICTORIOUS"	
		Goalkeepers—	
F. Kew		Bowles	
		Backs—	
Anton		Kane	
Pinckney		Creighton	
		Halves—	
Howard		Longmate	
C. Kew		Wicks	
Mayson		Sorton	
		Forwards—	
Lowe		Lewis	
Looker (capt.)		Millar	
Noble		Butland (capt.)	
Hancock		McNee	
Danby		Lismore	

LAWN TENNIS.

LADIES' RECREATION CLUB V. HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

On the Cricket Ground on the 2nd March the annual Lawn Tennis match between above the Clubs took place, when Messrs. T. S. Smith, G. D. Campbell, A. H. Skelton, H. Humphreys, Lieut. Farie, and Capt. Dyson, of the H.K.C.C., met Messrs. G. H. Potts, Dr. Atkinson, S. G. Bird, H. Pinckney, W. S. Newton, and Captain Langhorn, of the L.R.C. Pairs of the H.K.C.C. played pairs of the L.R.C. six sets. During the sets, some very good games were witnessed, especially the last set, when Farie and Dyson met Langhorn and Atkinson. The match was decided on games won, and the H.K.C.C. came out best with 87 against 79. The attendance was fairly large, especially by the ladies. During the afternoon the band of the Hongkong Regiment played a selection of airs.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. V. R. W. FUSILIERS.

This match was played on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for the Club. The following are the scores and analysis:—

R. W. FUSILIERS.		
R. R. Johnson, b T. S. Smith	8	
Capt. Hanbury, c G. D. Campbell, b T. S. Smith	7	
H. Rotherham, b Mackenzie	14	
O. de Q. Williams, b T. S. Smith	0	
H. Hill, b T. S. Smith	71	
F. Walwyn, c Sheward, b Colville	36	
Pte. Preedy, c Colville, b T. S. Smith	4	
T. A. Hebbing, c Castle, b Colville	1	
Pte. Stone, not out	8	
Pte. Beany, b T. S. Smith	1	
Pte. Highfield, c and b T. S. Smith	0	
Extras	6	
Total	151	
BOWLING ANALYSIS.		
Overs. Maid. Runs. Wides. N.B. Wickets.		
Colville	17 8 46	2
T. S. Smith	21.2 4 50	7

Mackenzie.....	10	--	32	--	--	1
Powlett.....	4	--	17	--	--	--

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

T. S. Smith, b Preedy	0
G. D. Campbell, R.N., b Johnson, b Highfield	114
Lt. Powlett, R.N., b Hill	29
A. G. Ward, c Hanbury, b Preedy	8
Surgeon Sheward, R.N., b Highfield	33
Rev. Salisbury, R.N., b Preedy	92
K. G. Campbell, R.A., b Johnson	30
Lt. Colville, R.A., b Johnson	1
H. E. Greer, not out	4
A. Mackenzie	
Lt. Castle, R.A. } did not bat	
Extras	10
Total	32.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wid-s.	N.B.	Wickets.
Preedy	27	2	106	--	--	3
Hill	21	3	96	--	--	1
Highfield	10	1	57	1	--	2
Beany	1	--	4	--	--	--
Stone	3	--	14	--	--	1
Johnson	3.1	--	34	--	--	2

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

TENTH CLUB RACE, 19TH MARCH.

The course was from the Police Pier, Kowloon, round Channel Rocks, Kowloon Rock, and Meyer's east buoy, twice round; 13 miles. The starters were, in the "A" class, Active, Maid Marian, Phoebe, Erica, Sybil, Chanticleer, and Bonito, and in the "B" class Princess, Dart, Payne, and Ladybird.

The A class started at 1.15 and the B class at 1.30, in a fairly strong east wind. Sybil, Erica, Chanticleer, and Princess had a reef in at the start, but Erica and Chanticleer shook them out at Channel Rocks. In the first beat to the eastward Maid Marian and Erica went away with the lead, but off the Docks Erica had the misfortune to have her peak halyards carried away, and in carrying out the necessary repairs dropped back into fourth place, Bonito and Chanticleer both passing her. The order at Channel Rocks was Maid Marian, Bonito, Chanticleer, Erica, Active, Sybil, Phoebe, then Payne, Princess, Ladybird, and Dart. In rounding Kowloon Rocks the Bonito cut it rather too fine and piled herself up on the small spur on the west side and gave up shortly afterwards. The race from this point was practically a procession, but Phoebe and Sybil had a fine race for last place, Phoebe getting it by 28 seconds. The finishing times, &c., were:—

A CLASS.				Total.
Maid Marian	3 23	8 first,	10 marks	30
Chanticleer	3 31	0 second,	4	38
Erica	3 32	37 third,	1	51
Active	3 38	2		1
Sybil	3 41	23		14
Phoebe	3 41	51		0
Bonito		gave up		15
B CLASS.				
Payne	3 53	28 first,	10 marks	39
Princess	3 55	15 second,	4	17
Ladybird	3 56	15 third,	1	44
Dart	3 59	46		34

The next race will be on the 26th March, for Mr. Wilkinson's prize.

CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE ENGLISHMAN ABROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—Will you allow me to endorse your leader of the 16th. Every word of it is true and much more might be said in the same strain. With reference to the work by Major Knollys, from which you quote, I have read it, and I must say that of all the foolish, narrow-minded, superficial, priggish, snobbish, globe-trotting rubbish that it has ever been my misfortune to try and digest the stuff contained in this one beats all. The author seems most wanting in those qualities which he finds lacking in others. Verily, when men of the sword take up the pen to write upon anything but the art of killing they are apt to make a horrible splutter with it. No doubt the author is himself ashamed of the work to-day, if he is still alive; but it ought

to be a criminal offence for any man to write upon any country under at least a ten years' residence.—Yours truly.

ENGLISHMAN.

Canton, 17th March, 1899.

THE ASSAULT BY AN ARTILLERYMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR,—Not being aware of the whereabouts of the gentleman who, while out for a bike ride so gallantly came to the assistance of my wife and daughters immediately after the brutal and cowardly assault had been committed by the Artilleryman on last Wednesday evening, would you kindly through the medium of your valuable columns insert this with a view of asking him to be good enough to call at the address given below.—Yours very truly,

G. J. W. KING.

No 28, Caine Road,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1899.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR.—"Hodie Mihi Cras Tibi" in stating that there was but a solitary Sikh to be seen between Fenwick's and the Hongkong Bank regrets to have forgotten to mention the fact that the constable on the beat along the Praya East Road was engaged in escorting one of the young ladies of the assaulted party to report the sad and felonious mishap to the No. 2 Police Station. It appears that the Constable was on the Arsenal Street end of his beat when the brutal affair took place, and was only made aware of the matter on his return towards the other end. This, while warding off any apparent blame that may have been unintentionally laid to the charge of the said constable, only shows the stern, palpable, and stringent necessity of a fuller patrol on the roads at night, as also of more light—gas or electric—in the vicinity of Fenwick's. It likewise helps to show that the "retrenchment" system, whether in regard to men or money, is despicable in the extreme, as the safety and maintenance of human life is of far more account than studying the Treasury too closely.

Availing myself of this opportunity to express my deepest sympathy, as also that of the assaulted party, that medical consultation should have been forced to the painful necessity of abstracting the injured eye of the gentleman who so heroically sacrificed himself for the safety of the young ladies, and only regretting that the Jewish system of "an eye for an eye" could not be meted out to the perpetrator of so foul, dastardly, and unchristian a deed,—I am, dear sir, yours as above,

HODIE MIHI CRAS TIBI.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1899.

SETTLEMENT EXTENSION AT SHANGHAI.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

WHAT THE CHINESE WOULD LIKE.

On the 16th March an important meeting, convened under the joint auspices of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association and the American Association of China, was held in the Municipal Board Room, Shanghai, for the purpose of considering the deadlock which has arisen in the matter of Settlement Extension.

Upon the motion of Mr. F. E. Haskell, Mr. C. J. Dudgeon was voted to the chair, and at the instance of the Chairman, Mr. Leonard Kerr was appointed Secretary to the meeting.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, in opening the proceedings of this meeting I do not think that it is necessary that I should take up your time with any lengthy explanation of the reasons which have influenced the Committee of the two Associations in calling it, nor indeed, seeing how fully the question which we are met to discuss has been thrashed out publicly, need I detain you long on the subject matter itself. Before, however, proceeding to business I wish to say how highly I appreciate the honour of presiding over the first meeting which has been held in Shanghai—and, so far as I know, anywhere else—where the great Anglo-American brotherhood meets for the purpose of giving expression to what I am sure will be a united opinion. (Applause.) Gentle-

men, we all of us remember the public meeting of the community which was held last June under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and the strong resolutions which were then passed urging the necessity, both on administrative and on sanitary grounds, for the extension of these Settlements, and we remember the convincing arguments with which these resolutions were supported. In holding this meeting to-day we are fulfilling a duty which we took upon ourselves when we adopted the first resolution of the June meeting, in which we declared the necessity that there was for supporting the Municipal Council in its claims for Settlement extension, by public action and by public expression of opinion. It is now more than three years since steps were first taken by the Municipality to obtain an extension of these Settlements. That everything possible has been done by the Municipal Council we all of us well know; that the Council has failed is no matter of blame to its members, and we should be failing in our duty did we not endeavour to assist them with all the power that we possess. Gentlemen, I can think of no better, nor stronger, support that can be given to the Council than in combined action, such as we are taking to-day, on the part of our two organised Associations whose duties are to express, and to give effect to, British and American views and opinions. (Hear, hear.) With this introductory remark, I will go back to the June meeting and see how matters have progressed since then. After the action which was then taken the community was content to stand by for a while and await the results of the strong expression of opinion which was made, and it is possible that long experience of Chinese ways has caused us to be more complaisant in the matter of waiting than would have been accepted as reasonable elsewhere. There were certain events which took place in July, which did not tend to promote an even course of friendly negotiations between Chinese and foreigners, and indeed they were by many of us, if not by all, deplored in that they gave cause for a re-stirring of Chinese animosity towards foreigners, which we know too well to exist, but which by just and liberal dealings we desire to eradicate. These events of July carried with them consequences which, until the end of the year, effectually blocked the question of general Settlement extension. At the beginning of the present year, however, we learnt with satisfaction that the Taotai of Shanghai had been instructed to at once take in hand the matter and to bring it to a conclusion, and for some time it was understood that the negotiations were proceeding with every prospect of a satisfactory outcome. Towards the end of January the Taotai left for Nanking, and it was understood that he was proceeding thither in order to make the final arrangements. In February he returned, more negotiations followed, and suddenly we were informed that they had been finally broken off, leaving the question of Settlement extension again as much in the air as ever it was, and we may be certain that Chinese policy will be directed towards keeping it in its airy position just as long as the Chinese think that they can exploit the situation. I say therefore that the time has again come for further public action as called for in the June resolution, and I am certain that I will carry the meeting with me when I say that no more appropriate action could be taken than by the convening of such a meeting as you are attending to-day. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, the question as to why the negotiations have failed does not perhaps very much concern us, nor does it concern us to take into account the rumours which, during the past few days, have been current in the local Press, as to there being other forces at work apart from Chinese opposition. At the same time, however, I am at liberty to place before you some facts in connection with the recent negotiations with the Taotai which will no doubt interest you and which will show you the impossibility of the situation, and how we are being played with and fooled by the Chinese authorities. I would ask you to remember, in connection with what I am going to read to you, that it represents the result of three and a-half years' work, and I will leave you to draw your own conclusions as to the hopelessness of anything being gained in China.

through the means of diplomacy, unsupported by the determination of force. (Applause.) The Chinese authorities apparently found it necessary to admit the principle of Settlement extension, but in making the admissions they cut down the area of the claimed extension in such a way as, on that point alone, to render continuation of negotiations impossible. But apart from the restriction of area, we now learn that the terms now to be attached to any extension were such as to absolutely prove the insincerity of the Chinese in the whole matter. It is these terms that I am about to read to you. They are headed: "A Proposition of Eight Articles for the Extension of the Settlement"—I quote them as I have them and am not responsible for the diction. The first article is:—

"This time, after the extension of the Settlement, the rights of the Chinese residents within the same shall be equal to those of the residents of other nationalities, with no difference whatever, and Chinese ought to vote on the occasion of nomination of Councillors." (Laughter)

A very pleasing regulation so far as Chinese are concerned, and no doubt they would supply us with a very nice Chinese Council, which would of course save the foreign devils a lot of trouble. (Laughter.)

Art. 2.—"Warrants from Chinese authorities for apprehension of Chinese, such Chinese not concerning the interests of foreigners, will not be taken to the Senior Consul for endorsement, and will be dealt with per original regulation of the Mixed Court."

That is to say that in the Settlements the *yamen* runners of the Chinese authorities can do as they please.

Art. 3.—"Public buildings belonging to the Chinese Government situated within the extended Settlement ought to be governed according to their established regulations; foreigners will not interfere with such government."

There is a smell of the Ningpo Joss-house about this, and such a regulation would no doubt produce other smells and nuisances.

Art. 4.—"After the present extension of the Settlement the area will be larger than the original Settlement"—which is no doubt true—"thereafter all nations, without exception, will be included within this cosmopolitan Settlement; no further extension will be asked for."

The cosmopolitan idea is no doubt all right, and the matter of "no further extension" will no doubt have the special attention of at least one nationality from its own particular point of interest.

Art. 5.—"Formerly when China consented to grant a Settlement to Japan in Shanghai and other places, it was specified in the treaty about a differential duty on foreign and native goods and establishment of manufactories, the present extension of Settlement, making the same cosmopolitan, the duty ought to remain as per previous original treaty."

I do not know what that means, but it seems to savour of *likin*, and to be a sort of general shot at industrial enterprises in the extended Settlement. We have been shot at enough, goodness knows, in our industrial enterprises in the present Settlement.

Art. 6.—"In matter of taxation within the Settlement, when such taxation concerns Chinese, the question will be treated as per English Consul General Brennan's dispatch, i.e., to be put in force after satisfactory arrangements with the Chinese authorities. In matters of prohibition or approval by Chinese authorities, once obtained sanction of the Consuls, the Municipal Council will not put objection."

That apparently means that no taxation of Chinese can be made without the approval of the Chinese authorities, but really the matter is so mixed up that I can with confidence leave it to Mr. Consul Brennan, whose name is mentioned in connection with it.

Art. 7.—"After the present extension of the Settlement the Municipal police stationed without the boundaries will be recalled; the Chinese authorities will place their police to take charge and keep the boundaries clear, each exercising its power."

That is to say that the policing of ex-Settlement roads is to be left to the tender

mercies of the Chinese. Gentlemen, if this wasn't a very serious meeting I would ask you to laugh. (Laughter.)

Art. 8.—"Rivers and creeks belonging to the Chinese Government, Chinese burial grounds, and buildings situated within the boundaries of the extended Settlement, to be regulated as per delimitation of the Hongkew boundaries which took place in the 19th year of Kuang Hsu."

Gentlemen, I have had the document from which I am quoting in my hands for so short a time that I have been unable to read up what took place in the 19th year of Kuang Hsu, but if my memory does not deceive me it was in that year that the then American Consul-General completed the arrangements for the extension of the American Settlement, which work he did for the general benefit of the Settlements, but he did it working alone as American Consul, and he was not interfered with by other Consuls. And this gives me a point, which is that the only difference between the work then and the work that we are urging forward to-day, is that whereas he carried through his work on behalf of the country which he represented, we are to-day urging similar action jointly as Anglo-Americans in the interests of the two Settlements which bear our name. (Applause) Gentlemen, it seems, I repeat, most appropriate that we who are the representatives of those who made these Settlements, and whose name they bear, should, as an Anglo-American combination, take up this question on our own account, and in the words of the resolution which I am about to read, urge upon our respective Governments that immediate, united, and vigorous action be taken in order to bring to a satisfactory conclusion a matter which vitally affects the interests of the community. Let it be understood by everybody both inside and outside this meeting that we are not asking for any special privileges for ourselves, but that what the efforts of our Governments may gain will be of equal advantage to all nationalities alike. Our German friends have shown themselves so completely at one with us in this matter, that I am sure that they will heartily support our movement, and I only regret that it has not been possible to invite them to join us in this meeting of our two Associations. The resolution that I have to propose is:—

"That in view of the present deadlock in the matter of the Extension of the General Settlements at Shanghai, this meeting urges the necessity of immediate, united, and vigorous action on the part of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, in order to obtain a definite solution of a question vitally affecting the interests of this community."

Mr. F. E. Haskell (President of the American Association of China)—Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by the Chairman of the China Association and I am sure that our Association fully endorses the resolution. I can add but little to his remarks; the facts are all as stated by him. It may be thought that it is somewhat unfair to the policies of the governments to forward such a resolution to the various authorities, but I think that, considering the apathy that has been shown by both our governments in the affairs of the Far East in the past that we are quite justified in doing so, and I hope you will support it. The Chinese authorities have recognised the principle of Settlement Extension by offering a certain area which is not considered by the Consuls to be adequate to what should be granted, but they still accompany them with conditions which would nullify the benefits we are asking. Beyond this, as the Chairman of the China Association has told you, a few years ago, the extension of the Hongkew Settlement was granted without any conditions beyond what existed previously. Most of us have experienced the tactics of the Chinese, either in their official or commercial capacity, which are procrastination, haggling, and raising new issues to tire out the foreigner. In this matter I hope the latter will not be tired out, and that it will be made plain to the Chinese that there are certain rights and certain things which they will have to concede, and that they cannot bar all progress. We are only asking for what will benefit them equally with us, and I hope the resolution will be carried. (Applause.)

Mr. F. Anderson—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, on behalf of the Municipal Council I would merely like to say that the terms which Mr. Dudgeon has read out to us to-day have been heard by us for the first time. They have not been communicated to us, and I am quite sure when they are, I am expressing the unanimous opinion of the Council when I say that they will be received with feelings of amusement, if not of indignation. If this is the result of three and a-half years' negotiations it seems to me to be quite clear that the Chinese are treating the matter in a spirit of mockery. They would not treat any one of the Great Powers in this spirit and the fact that they have done so to the Consular Body representing all the Great Powers appears to me to argue that either they think the Consuls are not in earnest in the demands which they have made, or that there are so great dissensions among them that they can treat it in this spirit with impunity. I therefore think that the action which the proposer of the resolution, Mr. Dudgeon, and Mr. Haskell laid before us to-day, namely, that the negotiations should now be pressed not by the Consular Body as a whole, but by the two nationalities whose names the Settlements bear, and any others who are willing to cooperate with them, is the most likely to lead to success. (Hear, hear)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. C. Thorpe—You have just heard it expressed by Mr. Anderson that it will probably be of very little use if this is merely referred to the Consular Body. It therefore shows the necessity of bringing forward another resolution, which I have now the pleasure of moving:—"That the resolution now passed be communicated by wire both to London and Washington, and to our respective Ministers in Peking." We hope this may produce a different result from what it has done hitherto.

Mr. A. W. Danforth seconded, and the resolution was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Dudgeon having mentioned that this concluded the business, a vote of thanks to him as Chairman was carried by acclamation, and the meeting dispersed.—*N. C. Daily News.*

INTERESTING LAUNCH AT SHANGHAI.

An interesting ceremony was performed on the 14th March at the dock of Messrs. S. C. Farnham and Co., Ltd., Hongkew, when the first vessel locally built under the German flag was successfully launched in the presence of a large and enthusiastic concourse. The *Bremen*, the new tender built to the order of the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd, is an admirable specimen of the Company's work, and the fact that H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia had signified his intention of being present rendered the function additionally auspicious. Entirely built of steel, the *Bremen* is intended to act as a tender for the North-German Lloyd Mail Steamers.

It was five minutes past three when the Prince arrived accompanied by Dr. Knappe, H.I.G.M. Consul-General, the large and influential gathering including the directors of the constructing company, and officials of the local agency of the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd together with the leading members of the German community and quite a large assemblage of invited guests. The duty of christening had been delegated to Mrs. Korff, wife of the popular manager of Messrs. Melchers & Co., and this she discharged in the most graceful manner. The launch was effected stern foremost, and from the stem, about which a small platform had been erected, depended, draped in the national colours, the fateful bottle. All being ready Mrs. Korff set the structure gliding into the river, prefacing the ceremony with the following appropriate lines:—

Den Namen *Bremen* den trauten Klang
Führ' ihn in Ehren, führe ihn lang.
Wecke der Heimath tröstend Gedanken
In denen die zugeht die Schritte lauten.
In's Unbekante!
Und sei ein Prophet von kommenden
Glück
Für die, so beseligt kehren zurück
Zum Heimathlande!
Wie die stolzen Schiffe auf weiter Fluth.
Deine der grossen Sache gut

Im kleinen getreu,
Dass deutsche Arbeit und deutsche Art
Auch hier im Osten wage bewahrt
Und segensreich sei!

Den Namen *Bremen* den alten, lehren,
Führe ihn läng, führ' ihn in Ehren!

At the conclusion of the ceremony an adjournment was made to the designing room where the customary toasts were proposed and cordially honoured. Mr. Galle, Chairman of Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co., Limited, returned thanks to Mrs. Korff for the important part she had played in the day's proceedings. He said:—"Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen—Mrs. Korff, my colleagues and myself thank you very much for your kindness in coming here to-day to christen the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd tender *Bremen*. This vessel is the first one built here to carry the German flag, which is spreading in the Far East more and more and we hope will continue to do so. Let us further wish that the *Bremen* may have the like successful career on the river Huangpu, as the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd is enjoying all over the world. Mrs. Korff, thanking you again, allow me to present you with a few flowers in remembrance of to-day's event." In conclusion he called for three cheers for Mrs. Korff, which were given with the utmost cordiality. Prince Henry in a few words next proposed success to the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd and remarking on the presence of a number of Englishmen, expressed the hope that the most friendly relations would always exist between the English and the Germans, and that the black, white, and red would ever wave in harmony with the red, white, and blue. (Applause). In conclusion he proposed three cheers for the Company, which proposition was vociferously endorsed. The proceedings were brought to a termination with the toast of the Prince's health proposed by Mr. Korff. Mr. Korff briefly referred to the fact that this was the first occasion on which a German vessel had been launched in Shanghai, and inasmuch as Prince Henry had generously assisted at the ceremony the toast he was sure would be appreciated to the full. The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm, bringing a wholly interesting function to a close.

Prior to the *Bremen* leaving the ways an untoward accident befel H. R. H., but fortunately was not attended with serious result. As the order was given to release the dogs a fairly large piece of wood fell from the vessel's bow and struck Prince Henry on the head. The Prince applied a handkerchief to the wound, slight as it was stated to be, and covered the same with his hat. He however entered into the subsequent proceedings as though nothing had occurred.—*N. C. Daily News*.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF SETTLEMENT EXTENSION AT SHANGHAI IS NOT GRANTED.

A little time back, when dealing with the reluctance of the Chinese authorities to finally settle the question of extending the Municipal area, we said that if the question were not speedily disposed of the Chinese might soon find themselves face to face with a large number of separate claims preferred by various Powers for new settlements in the neighbourhood. It has already turned out as we anticipated for the German authorities have notified the Chinese that if the Extension of the General Settlement is not granted upon the very reasonable conditions as to area etc. asked for by the Consuls, Germany's former claim for a separate settlement would be pressed. No doubt if Germany follows this course others will imitate her, and we will have a whole crop of fresh demands springing up and three or four new settlements around us, as at Tientsin, Hankow, Newchwang and other ports, which will make for anything, but the general betterment of Shanghai, besides leading to endless friction. We hope the plain hint that Germany has given the Chinese authorities in this matter will not be wasted.—*China Gazette*.

The steamer *Thornhill*, from New York to Shanghai with a general cargo, has been in collision at Algiers, where she called to coal, and will be delayed for repairs.—*N. C. Daily News*.

LIVE! TIMES ON COASTING STEAMERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

REBELS AND MUTINEERS.

Manila, 9th March.

The long overdue steamers, *Gloria*, and *Saturnus* arrived in port this morning after having experienced the most thrilling voyage of their existence. The *Gloria* left Manila for the Ports of Casayan and Currimao on the 10th of January and the *Saturnus* for San Fernando, Cagayan, Currimao and Aparri on February 1st.

Upon the arrival of each at Currimao, they were boarded by a band of armed insurgents, who commanded the captain to remain in port. They were then ordered to land their cargo, and after having done so, were reordere to take same on ship again. After this same performance going on for three different times, part of their cargo remained in the hold and part ashore. During the time the steamers remained at Currimao all the provisions were seized by the insurgents and the crews left to hunt food for themselves.

To cap the climax the crews of the vessels deserted and left no one to man the ships.

Upon the captain receiving orders from the insurgents on the 6th to sail, they at once got away for fear that the order might be changed, the *Gloria* being manned by three men, the Captain, engineer, and one sailor. The *Saturnus* managed to hold a crew of about fifteen men, and on the trip up the chief engineer changed every little while to the *Gloria*, taking much pleasure in shoveling coal, besides his regular work.

The insurgents took about half a dozen old useless ship's guns from the *Saturnus*. At the present time the natives at Currimao are well armed with quite a number of Mauser rifles and Remingtons, also a number of bolos. They say that they will kill every man before surrendering to the Americans.

The Captain, Juan Galvez, of the *Gloria* also reports that the crew of the steamer *San Joaquin*, which left here January 10th for Cagayan and Aparri, mutined between the ports of San Fernando and Currimao. They killed the Captain, chief engineer, mates, and all officers, and taking charge of the ship ran her ashore, it is thought near the town of Vigan. They then looted the ship and deserted her.

There are at present several more American steamers missing, among which are the *Adelante*, *Don Jose*, *Hermilia*, *San Pedro*. It was reported here some time ago that there was also a mutiny and murder of captain and officers of the latter ship, but nothing has since been heard of her.

The rebels seized several Chinamen, and it is said they also took one European, as prisoners to be held for ransom, and took them to Vigan. We cannot ascertain from what ship they were taken.—*Manila Times*.

WEIHAIWEI.

6th March.

A recent letter spoke of difficulties in obtaining recruits for the new Chinese regiment. Things look somewhat brighter now; recruiting is proceeding fairly well—indeed those in authority seem determined to keep up the standard of the regiment, and are by no means accepting every man who offers himself, but are taking their pick of the best. This will probably have a good effect, showing the natives that quality before quantity is required.

Temporary quarters are being rapidly fitted up for non-commissioned officers and men, accommodation being provided for about 165 men; permanent barracks are, it is rumoured, to be hereafter created to the north of Weihaiwei city, close to the site upon which the Japanese cavalry barracks stood during their occupation.

Those in charge have the interests of the men at heart, so are seeking to follow the splendid example set upon Linkungtao, that is, to make a clean sweep of the opium dens and brothels which at present make the *ma'tou* a most disreputable place. Terrible harm, both moral and physical, would inevitably be made amongst the men were this plague-spot allowed to go unheeded.

The gold mines of the district are attracting the attention of Shanghai capitalists. A surveyor has been here to report on probabilities. Those who should know do not speak hopefully of the prospects. Certain it is that the Chinese get very little gold for their labours.

H.M.S. *Grafton* came in a few days since conveying the cumbersome-looking dredger steamer *Enoch*. The *Hermione* has left for Hongkong, so that besides the two above mentioned, there are only the *Barfleur* and *Peacock* in harbour at present.

Captain Gaunt with his bride arrived per steamer *Tungchow* on the 5th inst.—*N. C. Daily News*.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

The robbers are as cruel and fierce as ever and the authorities can do but little to cope with them. The weakness of the Government affords every chance to the bad characters to commit crimes of all descriptions, so that the number of robbers steadily increases. On the 6th instant an attack was made by a gang of about one hundred armed robbers on the village of San-chuen, in Namhoi district, and twenty-four houses were looted. The robbers marched into the village without meeting any opposition, so that they were able to do as they wished. The value of the spoils amounted to over one hundred thousand dollars. The case has been reported to the Namhoi Magistrate, who has issued a notice offering a reward of three hundred dollars for the capture of each of the robbers in question, but up to date no arrest has been effected.

Notice has been issued in Canton that the post office at Wuchow will be opened on the 1st April.

On the 18th instant a clan fight broke out between the people of the village of Namohuen and the people of the village of Shikfoo. Cannon and rifles were used on both sides, and the battle was not stopped till the 20th instant, when soldiers were sent from Canton to restore order.

There are at present about four hundred bad characters hiding in the fastnesses of the mountain Pipakong, on the North River, where they have built a fort for their defence in case of being attacked by the Imperial troops. The junks plying on the river have suffered more or less from their ravages, being required to pay a certain sum of money to them monthly, under penalty of being robbed and sunk. The band has frequently broken into the surrounding villages to demand money by force or commit robbery, but the villagers have now enrolled volunteers for their protection and they have made up their minds that if any robber is caught they will cut off one of his ears, which will be presented to the local authorities for reward and drown him. The robbers, hearing this, dare not now make their appearance in the villages.

HONGKONG.

The American monitor *Monadnock* left on Thursday for Manila.

The German cruiser *Irene* arrived on Thursday from Tsintau, Kiaochau.

The Italian cruiser *Amerigo Vespucci* arrived on 21st March from Singapore.

There were 2,164 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 188 were Europeans.

Vice Admiral Sir Edward Seymour left for Formosa on Thursday in his despatch boat *Alacrity*.

Mr. Ward gave an organ recital at the Cathedral on Monday afternoon, Mrs. Lawson assisting as vocalist.

It is notified by advertisement that Mr. G. L. Tomlin has been appointed Secretary of the China Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

The Hon. W. M. Goodman, Attorney-General, and Mrs. Goodman, arrived from home yesterday by the P. & O. steamer *Bengal*.

The further hearing of the action brought by the Filipinos against the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been adjourned *sine die*.

On Wednesday a coolie employed at the Cement Works, Hok Un, Kowloon, had his leg fractured by some machinery falling upon it. He was taken to the Hospital.

The return of the number of cases of communicable diseases reported last week is as follows:—Plague, 6 cases, 6 deaths; enteric fever, 1 case; smallpox, 3 cases.

Another shilling dividend, payable next month, has been declared by the Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Limited, but is counterbalanced by a call of the same amount.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes:—Mr. Bure has left the Belgian Consulate in Tientsin to take up the more responsible office of Consul in Hongkong. Mr. Bure has been a model Consular official here.

H.M.S. *Centurion* leaves the harbour on Monday, and after a day or two's gun and torpedo practice off Deepwater Bay will proceed north. The fleet will assemble at Weihaiwei in June for the usual summer cruise and manoeuvres.

On Tuesday night a Chinaman who lives at 85, Praya Central, heard his wife groaning, and on getting up noticed that she was sick. A Chinese doctor was sent for, but the woman died early the following morning. Opium poisoning is supposed to have been the cause of death.

A march out in connection with the troops of the garrison took place on 21st March. The regulars started out at about noon and a few hours later the Volunteers awaited them near Belchers and led the way through the city. The men presented a smart soldierly appearance, our citizen soldiers by no means coming behind the regulars.

A fire occurred at Canton on the evening of the 14th instant caused by fire crackers. The occupants of a carpenter's shop in Po Wa Fong street, Western Suburb, were firing crackers, the sparks from which were carried to a paper shop on the opposite side of the street and set it on fire. Over ten houses were burnt down. A fireman while trying to force his way into a family house to get water was shot, under the impression that he was a robber, and three men engaged on salvage work were burnt to death.

Early on the morning of the 17th March a fire broke out in a bamboo and rattan store on the third floor of No. 3, Wai Sun lane, off Jubilee Street. The Fire Brigade, in charge of Captain Superintendent May, were soon on the spot and the fire was got under. An adjoining room on the same floor, used as a Chinese seamen's boarding house, however, caught fire and was damaged to the extent of about \$1,000, which is not covered by insurance. The rattan store was insured for \$800 in the North British Insurance Company, but the owners estimate the damage at \$2,000.

H.M.S. *Narcissus*, which arrived in the harbour on Saturday, brought word of a scare in connection with the British subjects at Dagupan. She left Manila for Dagupan through information having been received to the effect that several British subjects were held prisoners in their houses by the Filipinos. As there was not sufficient water to enable her to call at Dagupan, the *Narcissus* proceeded to Santo Tomas, a few miles to the north. Mr. Higgins, of the Railway Company, and Mr. Clark, of Messrs. Smith, Bell, & Co., accompanied by one of Aguinaldo's staff, came to the port, and said that in four days between ten and 15 Britishers, including women and children, would assemble at Santo Tomas. Consequently it was understood that a small gunboat would be sent to the assistance of the Britishers.

The services of the police as fire extinguishers were called into requisition on three occasions during the week end. At about half-past seven on Saturday night a lamp exploded at 226, Queen's Road, a shop where Shanghai goods are sold, and set fire to a wooden partition. A beam connecting with the adjoining room of 224 also became ignited with the result that both rooms, which are on the top floor, were burned out. The Fire Brigade prevented any further damage. On Sunday morning some premises at West Point, used for boiling sugar bags, caught fire through some sparks alighting on some shavings. The police got the hose from the despatch box in the locality and attaching it to the hydrant soon put out the flames. On the same day a stack at Hung Ham got alight and set fire to an adjoining mat-shed. The police appeared on the scene and put the fire out.

Among the passengers who arrived by the *America Maru* on 21st March was Colonel Charles Denby (accompanied by Mrs. Denby), late United States Minister to China and a member of the American Commission to the Philippines.

The following telegram from the Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, dated Singapore, 15th March, is published in the *Gazette*:—"Nine days, quarantine imposed on arrivals from Hongkong."

On 21st March Mr. Sercombe Smith was engaged at the Magistracy in hearing the charge of stealing a registered letter preferred against the office boy at Kowloon Dock. The case was again adjourned.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. J. W. Jones has been appointed Acting Appraiser in the Supreme Court with effect from the 9th September, 1897, and during the absence from the colony of Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1898-99	1897-98
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai...	12,230,663	15,099,727
Foochow	12,976,578	12,607,188
Amoy	688,318	685,651
Canton	5,149,722	5,889,288
	31,044,281	34,281,854

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1898-99	1897-98
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai	16,621,547	20,834,000
Amoy	15,036,413	15,861,506
Foochow	9,178,280	7,740,345
	40,836,240	43,447,851

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA

	1898-99	1897-98
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow...	22,783,272	19,462,293

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1898-99	1897-98
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	25,770,890	26,730,512
Kobe	13,658,363	15,602,288
	39,429,253	42,332,800

SILK.

SHANGHAI, 18th March.—(From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular.)—The Home markets are firmer. Blue Elephants are quoted in London at 13/0, and Gold Kilings in Lyons at Fes. 32.25. Raw Silk.—Very little doing. Yellow Silk.—A small business doing, about 100 bales have been settled. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, March 11th to 17th, are: 430 bales White, 42 bales Yellow and 22 bales Wild Silk. Re-reels and Filatures.—One or two settlements have been made for America and the Continent in Hand Filatures, total about 60/70 bales. Steam Filatures.—Market quiet; the stock is now greatly reduced. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 3,256 bales to France, 2,296 bales to America, and 140 bales to England. Shantung Pongees.—About 1,000 pieces have been settled of

in.	yds.	oz.	
19	by 19	by 23/24	at Tls. 4.20
18 1/2	" 18 1/2	" 22	" 3.00
24/25	" 14/14 1/2	" 22	" 3.00/3.10

Prices calculated by Maerten's Tables at 11 per cent. Exchange 2/8 1/2. Freight Tls. 7.80 per bale.

	Tls.	Stg.
Tsalties.—Bird Yungling	550	12/9 1/2
" Chay Killing	517 1/2	12/1
Taysam.—9 by 12 Moss, Gold Bear Extra	370	8/8 1/2
Hand Filature.—		
Yokee Gld Man Croisier Ex., 1 & 2	630	15/3 1/2
Hong-kong-shing, No. 2, Maining	630	15/0 1/2
Yellow Silk.—Mienchew	335	8/11 1/2
" —Mieyang	550	8/8 1/2

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1898-99	1897-98
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	56,134	46,590
Canton	28,156	20,315
Yokohama	18,779	18,068
	103,069	246,953

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1898-99	1897-98
	bales	bales
Shanghai	8,787	10,616
Canton	8,826	10,908
Yokohama	26,738	30,851
	44,351	52,174

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 24th March.—The market has recovered during the interval and prices have improved. Quotations for Formosa are \$69.00 to \$69.50. Sales 25 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 24th March.—A further improvement is reported and prices are rising. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.85 to \$7.90 per picul.
do. " 2, White...	7.25 to 7.30 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	5.25 to 5.30 "
do. " 2, Brown...	6.10 to 6.15 "
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.75 to 7.80 "
do. " 1, White...	7.15 to 7.20 "
Swatow, No. 1, Brown...	4.95 to 5.00 "
do. " 2, Brown...	4.85 to 4.90 "
Foochow Sugar Candy	11.65 to 11.70 "
Shekloong	10.05 to 10.00 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per P. & O. steamer *Coromandel*, sailed on the 4th March. For London:—5 cases cigars from Manila, 25 bales raw silk, 3 cases silk piece goods, 2 cases pers. effects, 1 case cigars, 1 case sundries, and 8 packages curios and cigars. For Gibraltar:—9 packages private effects. For France:—283 bales raw silk, 2 cases silk piece goods, and 7 packages hair. For Milan:—5 bales raw silk.

Per steamer *Antenor*, sailed on the 4th March. For London:—77 cases Chinaware, 18 cases blackwoodware, 10 cases bristles, 70 drums paint, 362 rolls matting, and 7 packages sundries. For London and/or Manchester:—275 bales waste silk. For Manchester:—50 bales waste silk. For Liverpool:—100 bales mats. For Hamburg:—134 bales galangal and 126 bales canes. For Amsterdam:—1 case sundries.

Per steamer *Ulysses*, sailed on the 7th March. For London:—2 packages sundries. For London and/or Manchester:—149 bales waste silk. For Port Said:—23 cases bangles.

Per steamer *Sydney*, sailed on the 11th March. For France:—413 bales raw silk, 9 cases porcelain, 100 cases tea, 150 cases star-aniseed, and 100 bales waste silk. For Milan:—1 bale waste silk.

Per steamer *Indrani*, sailed on the 18th February. For New York:—1,336 rolls matting, 3,500 packages firecrackers, 728 bales hemp, 200 cases preserves, 200 cases cassia, 60 cases essential oil, 52 packages tung oil, 54 cases hats from Manila, 81 cases blackwoodware, 26 cases Chinaware, 42 bales hide, cuttings, 200 bags starch flour, and 3 packages sundries.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 24th March.—Bengal.—Prices have advanced for all descriptions, and a good amount of business has been transacted during the past week. Current rates are:—New Patna \$835, Old Patna \$840, New Benares \$822 1/2, and Old Benares \$852 1/2.

Malwa.—The market has been active, and since the arrival of the s.s. *Bengal* about 200 chests have been sold. Latest quotations are:—New Malwa \$700 with allowance from 1 to 3 catty. Old (2 yrs.) \$740 " " 1 to 2 1/2 " " (3 1/4 ") \$770 " " 0 to 3 1/4 " " (5/6 ") \$800 " " 0 to 3 1/4 " " (7/8 ") \$850 no allowance.

Persian.—Good qualities are still in demand. Inferior qualities are neglected. Prices continue \$550 to \$650 for Oily and \$650/750 for Paper-tied, according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—Patna

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1899.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mar. 18	—	827½	815	845	700	850
Mar. 19	—	830	815	845	700	850
Mar. 20	—	837½	817½	850	700	850
Mar. 21	—	837½	817½	850	700	850
Mar. 22	—	837½	820	850	700	850
Mar. 23	—	840	822½	852½	700	850
Mar. 24	835	840	822½	852½	700	850

RICE.

HONGKONG, 24th March.—The decline still continues, the market being dull. Quotations are:—
 Saigon, Ordinary.....\$2.55 to 2.60
 „ Round, good quality.....2.85 to 2.90
 „ Long.....2.27 to 2.32
 Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 1.....3.11 to 3.14
 „ Garden, „ No. 1.....3.17 to 3.22
 „ White.....3.70 to 3.74
 „ Fine Cargo.....3.93 to 3.98

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 24th March.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn.*—50 bales No. 8 at \$71, 140 bales No. 10 at \$67 to \$85, 800 bales No. 12 at \$72 to \$79.50, 200 bales No. 6 at \$81 to \$87, 500 bales No. 20 at \$80.50 to \$87. *Grey Shirtings.*—300 pieces 8½ lbs. B Jos. No. 1 at \$2.97½, 300 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Dragon at \$3.750 pieces 11 lbs. Red Flower at \$3.25. *White Shirtings.*—300 pieces Gold Tiger at \$6.10, 250 pieces Blue Dragon at \$5.10, 300 pieces Gold Tiger at \$6.10. *Drills.*—200 pieces 14 lbs. Peacock Chop at \$3.92½, 200 pieces Peacock Chop at \$3.92½. *Bengal Cotton.*—64 bales at \$16.50. *Woolen Blanket.*—200 pair Scarlet at \$0.70.

METALS.—*Quicksilver* 300 flasks at \$145 to arrive.

SHANGHAI, 18th March.—(From Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report.—
 Piece Goods.—During the week under review the steamers have been dropping in on their return trips from Tientsin, but the news they bring of the market is rather meagre. The wide difference in the cost of goods bought here at various times during the closed season appears to have caused some confusion, the dealers apparently finding it difficult to determine on a common basis on which to open the trade, causing a certain amount of irritation that the merchants endeavoured to take advantage of. However, some settlement was arrived at, as the following quotations are given as the opening prices paid:—*American Sheetings.*—Blue Elephant Tls. 2.85, Two Boy Tls. 2.87, Eagle and Snake and Sycee Cart Tls. 3.05, Mandarin Tls. 3.08, Boy and Grass Tls. 3.10, Buck's Head Tls. 3.15, Appleton Lion Tls. 3.20, Buffalo Head Tls. 3.25, Atlantic Tiger Tls. 3.28, Owl Tls. 3.40, and Indian Head Tls. 3.65. *American Jeans.*—Pepperell Beaver Tls. 2.48. *American Drills.*—Bat and Peach and Piedmont Horse Tls. 3.05, Two Rabbit Tls. 3.06, Boott Cock Tls. 3.15, Stark Lion Tls. 3.20 and Pepperell Dragon Tls. 3.30. *Grey Shirtings.*—7-lbs.—Blue 4 Sister Tl. 1.60. *Grey Shirtings.*—8-lbs.—Blue Dragon Shield Tls. 2.10, Three Feet and Blue Dragon and Spur Tls. 2.25, Red Joss and Pagoda Tls. 2.26, Blue Dragon and 7 Boys and Red Pagoda Tls. 2.28. *Blue Dragon 10-lbs.*—Seven Girls Tls. 2.65. *Two Boys Tls.* 2.78, Rabbit and Moon and Painted 8 Literati Tls. 2.90 and Pig's Head Tls. 2.95. *White Shirtings.*—64-reed—Red 2 Stag Tls. 2.28. *Blue Stag, Kungbing Tls.* 2.56, do. Tai Wo Tls. 2.58, finer makes—Pahkwa Tls. 11s. 3.50, Two Boy Tls. 3.58, Two Zu-E Tls. 3.70, Blue Fancy Cap Tls. 3.78, Gold do. Tls. 3.88, Round Dragon Tls. 4.08 and Red Dog Tls. 4.10. *English T-Cloths.*—32-inch.—Two Ring Tl. 1.40. *Black Cotton Italians.*—Five Brothers Tls. 6.00. It is said that prices are not so satisfactory as regards Yarns, the cheap rates at which several of the spinnings had been laid down, particularly Local Yarns, inducing holders to cut prices in order to effect quick sales, in face of the large shipments which were expected direct from Japan. Later news points to the same course with regard to Cotton goods, which doubtless will continue until the supply of cheap fabrics is cleared off. The steamers have brought back some twenty-five lots in Gold and Silver. The market, with few exceptions, has been exceedingly quiet during the interval, a little more activity in the way of clearances being caused by the intended despatch of the steamers to Newchwang to-morrow. It is estimated that they will

carry something over 16,000 packages of Piece Goods and Yarn, the market looking fairly favourable for their reception. A hand to mouth business continues to be the order of things here in plain goods from stock, but there is more doing in Fancies for Hankow, the most notable feature of the week, however, being some very considerable forward transactions in Turkey Reds. Ningpo is commencing to take heavy Shirtings a little more freely. The Auction prices this week have improved on the whole, and so far as they can be taken as any criterion of the market the position looks decidedly firm, but there is no telling what effect the upward movement in Exchange may have. The Yarn market is decidedly weak, brought about principally by the haste in which indenters are endeavouring to place their cargo. A fair business has been done in Indian Spinings from first hands at a decline of a tael all round, but the Natives are accepting a tael under clo-e prices. Japanese and Local Yarns are weak. Cotton has been bought during the interval at the stimulated price, Tls. 14.00, which it was this morning agreed should continue to be the limit for another week. The Natives are asking Tls. 14.50 in anticipation of a demand for Newchwang, but if they are disappointed in their expectation prices must come down as the Local Mills are making a firm and determined stand.

METALS, 20th March.—(From Messrs. Alex. Biefield & Co.'s Report).—Metals.—The news from the North and the River Ports is not encouraging and very little business has been done. Although money is not plentiful it is however not tight, but the natives complain of bad business all round, and there appears to be a lack of confidence prevailing. It was anticipated that the market would brighten owing to the opening of the Northern ports, but sellers have been disappointed. A small amount of business has transpired in old cargo, and good cargo in England, we hear, is scarce. Home quotations for new and old metals are about the same. We are able to give the result of an auction in metal, and it may be here noted that the larger part of the metal sold was put up by native dealers, which, of course, shows that they have stocks to dispose of. The following transactions in Metals have taken place:—200 tons London Shoes 83s, c.i.f.c.; 100 tons London Tyres 106s. c.i.f.c.; 500 cases Tin Plates (10 lbs.) 12s. 3d. c.i.f.c.; 25 cases White Metal 145s. c.i.f.c.; 50 cases Galvanised Iron, 28 g. £15 per ton c.i.f.c. At Auction 20 tons Old Cable Wire at Tls. 2.50, 40 tons Old Round Iron at Tls. 2.42½, 60 tons Old Boiler Tubes at Tls. 5/1.79, 135 tons Old Boiler Plates at Tls. 1.82/1.94, 75 tons Old Scrap Iron at Tls. 1.90/1.93½, 56 tons Old Thin Iron Plates at Tls. 1.70/1.80½, 265 tons Plate Cuttings at Tls. 2.04 2.23½, 43 tons Old Telegraph Wires at Tls. 1.67, 90 tons Pig Iron at Tls. 20.90.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 24th March.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.46
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.49½
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	1.99½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	47½
Credits, 60 days' sight	48½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	145½
Bank, on demand	146
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	145½
Bank, on demand	146
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	73
Private, 30 days' sight	74
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	4½ % pm.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	1½ % pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	1 % pm.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Ruying Rate	10.13
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	53.40

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 24th March.—The market during the week has ruled somewhat quieter and the only special feature to report is a recovery in Bank shares. Owing to the 31st instant falling on Good Friday it has been arranged to transact the monthly settlements on the 29th.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai.—The demand reported at close of last week continuing, and meeting with no response, the rate gradually rose to 270 and 271 per cent. prem. with small sales at those and intermediate rates. Another advance in the London rate (to £58) further assisted the market, which closes steady at 271. Nationals are still enquired for at \$20 but no sales are reported.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders continue on offer at \$63 with sales, closing quieter with sellers at \$62. Unions have changed hands at \$230. Sellers of Cantons at \$145 still rule the market. Straits and the Northern Insurances remain dull and without business at quotations.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong continue neglected with sellers and no sales. Chinghs have found small buyers at \$83 and \$82½, closing quieter at \$82.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have ruled firm with sales at \$28½, \$28½, and \$29 for cash, and small sales forward at about equivalent rates. Indo-Chinas with some settlement lots on the market have weakened and sales have been effected as low as \$66 and \$66½; at time of closing market is steadier at \$66½ to \$67. China and Manila remain unchanged and without business. Douglases have been on offer during the week at \$58 and small sales have been effected at that rate. China Mutuals are still enquired for without bringing out shares.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have changed hands over settlements at \$181 and \$181½, closing steady at \$182. Luzons remain weak and out of the market at quotations. The report for 1898, shows a balance at the debit of working account of \$9,819.96, caused chiefly, as explained in the Chairman's speech, by the war now being carried on in the Philippines and by the closing of the Spanish market to the refined sugar of the Company, consequent upon the occupation of Manila by the United States forces.

MINING.—Punjoms (ordinary) have ruled quiet with small sales at quotation, but Preferences have been in demand at \$1.35 without finding many sellers. Charbonnages have been enquired for in a small way at \$140, but sellers refusing to part under \$145, small sales have resulted at that rate. Queens have ruled very weak with sellers and sales at 60, 55, and 50 cents, market closing a little firmer at 60 cents. Jelebus and Olivers B have changed hands at quotations, but Olivers A continue on offer without business. Raubs ruled quiet during the early part of the week and changed hands in small lots at \$59½ and \$60, later, however, a small demand sent the rate up to \$60½, at which some sales took place, and the market closes steady to strong. Great Easterns were obtainable in the early part of the week at \$3.25 and a few shares changed hands at that and at \$3.50, at time of closing, however, the market is firmer with sales at \$4.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been in persistent demand by small investors, but the difficulty of obtaining small lots has effectually stopped business and notwithstanding that buyers have been willing to pay considerably over the rates quoted only a very small proportion have been satisfied, and the demand for small parcels still continues at the enhanced rate of 320, whilst shares have changed hands for April at 326. Kowloon Wharves have been quiet and offers to sell at \$80 have met with but a small response. New Amoy Docks have changed hands at \$16½ and are obtainable at that rate. The management proposes a dividend of 20 per cent. for 1898. Wanchai Warehouses continue unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have found investing buyers at \$78½ and close steady at that rate. Hotels have been negotiated at \$78, \$78½, \$79, and \$80, closing steady at the last rate. West Point have changed hands at \$28 and Humphreys at \$9, the latter being still on offer at quotation. Kowloon Lands continue in request at \$20 to \$21, but no shares are forthcoming.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkongs are in a small demand at \$84, but shares are obtainable at \$85. Ewos have been sold locally at \$78 cash and a few shares are obtainable at a little higher than an equivalent rate forward. In the absence of any local business the quotations for the other Cotton Companies are taken from the last Shanghai circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have been enquired for at \$21 and \$21½ and some sales were effected at \$22 and \$22½, market closing with buyers at \$21 to \$21½. Watsons have found buyers at quotations and more small lots could be placed. Electrics have been in some demand and have changed hands at \$11½ and \$11½, closing steady at \$11½. Fenwicks are enquired for without bringing out shares. Ices have found small buyers at quotation. A demand for Tramways sent the rate up to \$140 with sales, and shares are still in request at that rate without sellers. Star Ferries and China Providents have ruled quiet with small sales at quotations.

N.B.—The March settlements have been arranged for the 29th in lieu of 31st instant (Good Friday).

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai...	\$125	271, sal. & buyers
China & Japan, prf.	£5	nominal
Do. ordinary	£4	sal. & buyers
Do. deferred	£1	sal.
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	20, buyers
Found. Shares	£1	20
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	nominal
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	10, sal. & buyers
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9.20, sal.
China Sugar	\$100	\$170, ex div.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 78, sal. & b.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 84
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 85
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 400
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 55
Hongkong	\$100	\$5, sellers
Dairy Farm	£6	4, sellers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	£25	33, buyers
Green Island Cement	\$10	21½, buyers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	3, ex div.
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	126
Hongkong Electric	\$10	124
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	140, sal. & buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	79, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	112, sal. & seller
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$8, sal. & buyers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	170
H. & W. Dock	125	320, sal. & prem.
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$142½, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$82, sellers
China Traders	\$25	62, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	22½, sellers
North-China	\$5	Tls. 184, buyers
Straits	\$20	44, sellers
Union	\$50	230, sales
Yangtze	\$50	120, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$50	178½, buyers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	9, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	21, buyers
West Point Building	\$40	28, sal. & sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	150, sales
Mining—		
Charbonnages	£50	145, sal. & buyers
Gt. Estn. & Odonian	\$5	\$4
Jelebu	£5	8.25, buyers
Queens Mines Ltd.	25c.	60 cts., sellers
Liver's Mines, A.	\$5	16, seller
Do. B.	£3	4.75
Punjum	£5	15, buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	1.40, buyers
Raub	14s. 10d.	80.00, buyers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	116, sellers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	78
China Mutual Pref.	£10	19, 15s., ex div. b.
Do. Ordinary	£10	£4, 10s., ex div. b.
Do. Do.	£5	2, 10s., ex div. b.
Douglas Steamship	\$50	58, sal. & sellers
H., Canton and M.	\$15	29, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	66½, buyers
Star Ferry	\$7½	\$1.25, sellers
Lebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$5, sellers
Do.	£2	\$3, sellers
United Asbestos	£2	\$1.50, buyers
Do.	\$10	\$10, nominal
Wanchai Warehouse	\$37½	39½
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$13½, sal. & sellers

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

SHANGHAI, 20th March.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report).—Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. No local business has been reported. Insurance.—Nothing is reported here in either Marine or Fire Insurance shares. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. share were placed at Tls. 49 for cash and for the 30th current. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares were placed, and are wanted, at Tls. 43. China Sugar Refining shares have weakened, a sale having been made for 30th at \$181. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Business has been done in Boyd & Co. shares at Tls. 197½; in S. C. Farham & Co. shares at Tls. 175; and in Shanghai Engineering & Dock shares, Preference at Tls. 101, and Ordinary at Tls. 95. Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Shares were placed at Tls. 142 cash and Tls. 141½/142½ for the 30th current. Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown shares are offering in Hongkong at \$81. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares were placed at Tls. 82½. Industrial.—Cotton Mills.—Ewo shares were placed at Tls. 78 and are offering at Tls. 80. Internationals were sold at Tls. 83/84 for the 30th and Tls. 85 for 30th April; and Laou Kung Mow for the 30th March at Tls. 86½. Yah Loongs changed hands at Tls. 55. Shares in Major Brothers were sold at Tls. 40 cum div. Tugs & Cargo Boats.—Taku Tug and Lighter shares were placed at Tls. 80 ex div. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares were sold at Tls. 65½ cash, Tls. 66 for the 30th current, and Tls. 68 for 31st May, all ex the dividend of 15 per cent. paid on the 15th instant. Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco Co. O.d. shares were sold at Tls. 75. Central Stores, Ltd.—Shares changed hands at \$10½-\$10½. Loans.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf 6 per cent. Debentures were sold at Tls. 100½, and Perak Sugar 7 per cent. Debentures changed hands at Tls. 100, plus the accrued interest in both transactions as usual.

Quotations are:—

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai.—\$468.75.
Bank of China and Japan, defd.—£10.0.
Do. ordinary.—Nominal.
National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$20.00.

COTTON MILLS.

Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 37.00.
Hongkong Cotton S. W. & D. Co.—85.00.
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 83.00.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Co., Ltd.—Tls. 83.00.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 400.00.

DOCKS, WHARVES, & C.

Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 197.50.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Company.—\$81.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$521.87.
S. C. Farham & Co.—Tls. 175.00.
Shanghai Engineering S. & D. Co.—Tls. 95.00.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 142.00.

INSURANCES.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$140.00.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$93.00.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$64.00.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$300.00.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 185.00.
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$6.00.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$230.
Yangtze Insurance Assocn., Ltd.—\$120.

LANDS.

Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$78.00.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$9.00.
Shanghai Land Invest Co. (fully pd.)—Tls. 82.50.

MINING.

Punjum Mining Co., Ltd.—\$6.50.
Punjum Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares.—\$1.25.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$59.00.
Sheridan Consolidated Co.—Tls. 4.00.

SHIPPING.

China-Mutual preference.—Tls. 72.00.
Do. ordinary, £3 paid.—Tls. 72.00.
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 134.00.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$57.00.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao.—\$28.50.
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 49.00.
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 150.00.
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 215.00.
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 75.00.

SUGAR.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$180.00.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$55.00.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 43.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Cigarette Co.—Tls. 60.00.
Central Stores, Ltd.—\$10.75.
China Flour Mills Co.—Tls. 40.00.
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$33.00.
Llewellyn & Co., J., Limited.—\$57.50.
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 38.50.
Shanghai Feather Cleaning Co.—Tls. 400.00.
Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 202.00.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 67.50.

Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage, & Refrigeration Co., Ltd., Tls. 28.00.
Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 95.00.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 75.00.
Do. New Issue.—Tls. 85.00.
Shanghai Rice Mills Co.—Tls. 25.00.
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 65.50.
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 280.00.
Watson Co., A. S. Limited.—\$13.00.

TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 20th March (from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report).—Nothing has occurred during the period under review to effect rates in homeward freights, cargo being far from plentiful, while the supply of tonnage is quite sufficient for local requirements. Coastwise.—Beyond that steamers have reached Tongku, and a report that one had proceeded to Tientsin, there is little to chronicle about the northern ports, while Newchwang is not yet open for trade. From Japan a strong demand exists for coal tonnage, but in the absence of available steamers no reliable quotation can be made. For London via Suez.—Transshipments from cargoes have formed the bulk of cargo going forward from this local exports being very inconsiderable. For New York via Cape.—The *McLaurin* has commenced loading and expects to leave about the end of this month for Hongkong. Cargo is very scarce, there being little more than 50 tons procurable here. Demand for tonnage, however, may improve before her departure. Rates of freight are:—London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s.; Northern Continental ports, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s.; New York via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Baltimore via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 52s. 6d.; waste silk 55s.; tea 57s. 6d.; Konigsberg via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Manchester, by Conference Lines, general cargo 52s. 6d.; waste silk 55s.; tea 57s. 6d.; Liverpool, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Hamburg, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s.; Havre, by Conference Lines, general cargo 4 s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 4 s. Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate as per Conference circular. Genoa, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 4 s. 6d. net; Marseilles, by Conference Lines, tallow 37s. net, general cargo 37s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 4 s. 6d. net. 35s. per ton of 20 cwt. net for above three ports. New York, by sail, 19s. New York via Pacific, 1 gold cent per lb. tea, 6 cents per lb. silk, \$10 per ton strawbrid. New York via Suez, 27s. 6d. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 27s. 6d. for tea all net. Boston, 35s. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 4 s. for tea, all net. Philadelphia, 35s. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 40s. for tea, all net. Coast rates.—Moji to Shanghai \$2 per ton coal, nominal; Nagasaki to Shanghai \$2 per ton coal, nominal; Newchwang to Kote closed; Newchwang to Swatow closed; Newchwang to Canton closed; Wuhu to Canton 13 cands.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

March—

ARRIVALS.

17. Hong Leong, British str., from Straits.
18. Denteros, British str., from Saigon.
18. Bisagno, Italian str., from Bombay.
18. Narcissus, British cruiser, from Dagupan.
18. Haimun, British str., from Tamsui.
18. Unity, Norwegian str., from Moji.
18. Woosung, British str., from Shanghai.
18. Hoibao, French str., from Pakhoi.
18. Petrarch, German str., from Samarang.
19. Charterhouse, British str., from Singapore.
19. Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
19. Tamariud, Norwegian str., from Hongay.
19. Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Canton.
19. Taisang, British str., from Canton.
19. Flintshire, British str., from London.
20. Tritos, German str., from Saigon.
20. Progress, German str., from Toulon.
20. Prosper, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
20. Nanyang, German str., from Amoy.
20. Clara, German str., from Haiphong.
20. Holstein, German str., from Saigon.
20. China, German str., from Saigon.
20. Kweiyang, British str., from Taku.
20. Kwangping, Chinese str., from Taku.
20. Menmuir, British str., from Sydney.
20. Tsinan, British str., from Australia.
20. Albert Rickmers, Ger. sh., from Hamburg.
20. Marie Jensen, German str., from Swatow.
20. Quarta, German str., from Saigon.
20. Silesia, German str., from Shanghai.

20, America Maru Jap. str., from S. Francisco.
 21, Bombay, British str., from Yokohama.
 21, Chunsang, British str., from Singapore.
 21, Empress of China, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
 21, Glenfarg, British str., from London.
 21, Amerigo Vespucci, Italian cr., from S'pore.
 21, Aztec, Hawaiian str., from San Francisco.
 21, Thales, British str., from Coast Ports.
 21, Queen of Isles, British sch., from Caroline Island.
 21, Dagmar, Norwegian str., from Iloilo.
 22, Bygdo, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
 22, Marie Valerie Austrian str., from Trieste.
 22, Stolberg, German str., from Hamburg.
 22, Taichow, British str., from Saigon.
 22, Belgian King, British str., from Shanghai.
 22, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 22, Hikosai Maru, Jap. str., from Kutchinotzu.
 22, Kweiyang, British str., from Tientsin.
 22, Menelaus, British str., from Amoy.
 22, Ingraban, German str., from Saigon.
 23, Pakshan, British str., from Bangkok.
 23, Irene, German cruiser, from Kiaochau.
 23, Henry Failing, Amr. ship, from Tacoma.
 23, Malaya, British str., from Port Arthur.
 23, Nanyetsu Maru, Jap. str., from Saigon.
 23, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
 23, Moergate, British str., from Bombay.
 23, Caledonien, French str., from Shanghai.
 24, Chowtai, British str., from Bangkok.
 24, Hailong, British str., from Tamsui.
 24, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 24, Kwangping, Chinese str., from Canton.

March—DEPARTURES.

18, Parramatta, British str., for Europe.
 18, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
 18, Poochow, British str., for Ningpo.
 18, Airlie, British str., for Macao.
 18, Pyrrhus, British str., for Shanghai.
 18, Peiyang, German str., for Shanghai.
 18, Sultan, British str., for Sandakan.
 18, Benmohr, British str., for Rangoon.
 18, Tordenskjold, Norw. str., for Saigon.
 18, Tategami Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
 18, Hupeh, British str., for Amoy.
 18, Catherine Apcar, British str., for Calcutta.
 18, Rohilla, British str., for Yokohama.
 19, Michael Jebson, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
 19, Hong Leong, British str., for Amoy.
 20, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 20, Woosung, British str., for Shanghai.
 21, Deuterus, German str., for Saigon.
 21, Tailee, German str., for Swatow.
 21, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
 21, Devawongse, British str., for Swatow.
 21, Coptic, British str., for S. Francisco.
 21, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 21, Marie Jebson, German str., for Saigon.
 21, Venus, Amr. str., for Manila.
 21, Unity, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 21, Glenogle, British str., for Tacoma.
 21, Taisang, British str., for Swatow.
 22, Clara, German str., for Hoihow.
 22, Independent, German str., for Chefoo.
 22, Progress, German str., for Touron.
 22, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.
 22, Chowfa, British str., for Swatow.
 22, Silesia, German str., for Hamburg.
 22, Tritos, German str., for Saigon.
 22, Bisagno, Italian str., for Bombay.
 22, Charterhouse, British str., for Amoy.
 23, Monadnock, Amr. monitor, for Manila.
 23, Alacrity, British d.-v., for Formosa.
 23, Germania, German str., for Saigon.
 23, Shini Maru, Jap. str., for Moji.
 23, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 23, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 23, Bombay, British str., for London.
 23, Stolberg, German str., for Takau.
 23, Holstein, German str., for Saigon.
 23, Menelaus, British str., for London.
 23, Tamarind, Norw. str., for Manila.
 23, Marie Valerie, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
 24, Apenrade, German str., for Port Arthur.
 24, China, German str., for Saigon.
 24, Moorgate, British str., for Kobe.
 24, Tainan, British str., for Kobe.
 24, Flintshire, British str., for Nagasaki.
 24, Qnarta, German str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per Parramatta, from Shanghai for London, Mr. D. W. Bell, Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. J. Berkin, Misses Cundall and Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Blastre and 2 children, Messrs. P. Taylor and H. Stone; for Marseilles, Lady Hannen, Mr. Hannen, Jr.,

for Bombay, Miss Pairman; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Poundall, Messrs. J. Waglen and H. W. Andrews; for Hongkong, Messrs. Suck, Garfit, Vaul Feer, Mr. and Mrs. Butte and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Overbeck, Messrs. Kwan Nam Pang, H. S. Hart, Rev. J. Champness, Messrs. T. K. Champness and Anderson.

Per Yuensang, from Manila, Messrs. F. J. Dunleavy, Kelly, Kerman, Porterfield, J. C. Peters, Catalino Arevalo, Fok Kam Yin, Bernardino Hernandez and family, Right Rev. Bishop Thoburn, Messrs. Booth Gray, Siller, Nickel Irwin, Legner, and Scheinberg.

Per Bengal, for Hongkong from London, Miss Powers, Mr. H. M. Brown, Hon. H. M. Goodman, Mrs. Goodman, child and infant, Mr. Machlen, Mr. W. R. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Hagen; from Gibraltar, Lieut. Santos, Dr. Almeida; from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Broadbent, Messrs. G. H. Ardron and H. E. Moon, Mr. and Mrs. D. Jones, 2 children and infant, Messrs. B. McGregor, D. McGregor, and Maitland; from Bombay, Mr. Abdoolkarord Abedon, Mrs. Hermans, Mr. Ferneaux, Mr. and Mrs. Porie; from Colombo, Miss Gilmour, Miss Ames, Hon. J. A. Davies, Mr. Sutherland Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson. For Hongkong from Brindisi, via India, Mr. Robinson; from Malta, Master G. Stretton, Mrs. Stretton and infant; from Colombo Messrs. A. Sharpe and Howlett; from Singapore, Mr. W. P. Smith, Misses Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Mr. T. Witman. For Manila from London, Mr. and Mrs. Sutcliffe and children. For Yokohama from London, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson; from Marseilles, Messrs. E. H. Van Dorp, G. W. Hodgkinson, Count Clary, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Woodhall; for Yokohama from London, via India, Mr. and Mrs. Lynes, Mr. Carmichael, Miss Cope, Dr. Hugh Pinckney, Miss Dobrie, Mr. and Mrs. Alcock, Mr. and Miss Flanagan, and Mr. W. P. Lovell; from Ismailia, Mr. Morris; from Calcutta, Messrs. Dalby and D. M. Lumsden; from Singapore, Capt. G. O. Hewett. For Nagasaki from London, Mrs. Fuller, child and infant. For Shanghai from London, Mr. and Mrs. Tatlock, Messrs. E. C. Dunn, B. H. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Fountain Walton, and Miss Ross; from Marseilles, Mr. C. A. Pennington, Miss Hunt, Mr. Boyce, Miss Maddison, and Mr. W. H. Bradgate; from Brindisi, Messrs. G. Henke, H. Feschner, E. Statham, Max Glaess, H. Vering, J. Hickforth, and Capt. Sonatag; from Bombay, Messrs. R. J. Marshall and Judah, Mrs. Fowler and child; from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, and Mr. C. H. Shaw.

Per Hatmun, from Coast Ports, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore, and Master McKay.

Per Bombay, from Yokohama, Rev. G. H. and Mrs. Jose and three children, Mrs. J. Findlay, Misses Findlay (2), and Mr. Findlay, Jr.

Per Chunsang, from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. White, Lieut.-Colonel Keary, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hansen and 324 Chinese.

Per America Maru, from San Francisco, &c., Hon. and Mrs. Chas. Denby, Mr. Denby, Mrs. E. Parker, Mr. R. H. Morley, Mr. H. Houston, Mr. A. L. Ferguson, Mr. T. Koidzumi, Mr. R. Dalziel, Mrs. F. A. Underhill, Miss M. Underhill, Mr. F. M. Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Baggett, Miss Baggett, and Mrs. J. Gibson.

Per Thales, from Coast Ports, Messrs. Servais and Richard, and Dr. Cantalio.

Per Glenfarg, from London, &c., The Dallas and Musgrave Dramatic Troupe.

Per Empress of China, from Yokohama, Mr. C. Ga Ting; from Kobe, Mr. J. Clifford Wilkinson; from Shanghai, Miss Mudge Kellogg, Messrs. F. S. Barretto, J. W. Butterworth, B. M. N. Perkins, Paul D. Bergen, Cheong Chi Pao, Yau Wie Yue, Cheng Sheng Chow, P. F. S. Large, and Mrs. St. John.

Per Marie Valerie, from Trieste, Mr. del Mar, Dr. Trounke, Rev. and Mrs. Kensett, Mr. S. E. von Eisarstein, and 530 Chinese.

Per Stolberg, from Singapore, Dr. A. Weerth, Mr. Toswinthel, Mrs. Pederseu and children (3), Mr. Luppy, and 175 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Parramatta, from Hongkong for Singapore, Mr. Leeck, Mr. and Mrs. Davis; for Colombo, Mrs. and Miss Tucker; for Bombay, Messrs. W. A. Norman, A. J. Wiles, E. Jackson, and F. Fitzgerald; for Marseilles, Messrs.

P. Fernandez, T. Fernandez, B. Barrios, T. Nunez, A. Cerrocera, S. Bustinza, G. and E. Rivate; for London, via Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Van Wyck, 2 Misses Wyck, Dr. and Mrs. Edwards; for London, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Loxley and 3 children, Messrs. Van Noorden and J. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Brindley Sheridan, Mr. T. Barrett, Sir C. R. S. and Lady Payne, Mrs. Coles, R. N., Mr. Eddie, Serjts. A. G. Dymond, J. Gould, J. Smith, and A. Watters, Mr. C. S. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bonhote, and Mr. Hendley. From Yokohama for London, Mrs. and Miss Monro, Mrs. G. D. Saunderson, and Mr. A. Nomi. From Kobe for Bombay, Mr. O. Myer. From Shanghai for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Poundall, Messrs. F. Waylen and H. W. Andrews; for Bombay, Miss Pairman; for London, Lady Hannen, Master Hannen, Mr. D. W. Bell, Mrs. J. Smith, Mr. J. Berkin, Miss Cundall, Miss Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and 2 children, Messrs. P. Taylor and H. Stone.

Per Airlie, for Sydney, &c., Miss Worap, Rev. T. Champness, and Mr. T. K. Champness.

Per Bengal, for Shanghai from Hongkong, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. J. Evans James, Dr. Warkentin, Messrs. Piry, A. Johnston, E. Burchi, and Susju; from London, Mr. and Mrs. Tatlock, Messrs. E. C. Dunn and B. H. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Messrs. H. Morris and Fountain Walker, Mrs. Walker, and Miss Ross; from Marseilles, Mr. C. A. Pennington, Miss Hunt, Mr. Boyce, Miss Maddison, and Mr. W. H. Bradgate; from Brindisi, Messrs. G. Henke, H. Feschner, E. Statham, Max Glaess, H. Vering, J. Hickforth, and Capt. Sonatag; from Bombay, Messrs. R. J. Marshall and Judah, Mrs. Fowler and child; from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, and Mr. C. H. Shaw.

Per Rohilla, from Hongkong for Nagasaki, Mrs. Fuller and 2 children, Rev. R. A. Fuller; for Yokohama, Mr. R. J. Irving, and Mrs. Woolley and child. For Yokohama from London, Mr. and Mrs. Lynes, Mr. E. Carmichael, Miss Cope, Mr. Hugh Pinckney, Miss Dobrie, and Mr. W. P. Lovell; from Marseilles, Messrs. C. H. Van Dorp, G. W. Hodgkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Woodall; from Ismailia, Mr. Morris; from Calcutta, Messrs. Dalby and D. M. Lumsden; from Singapore, Capt. G. O. Hewett.

Per Catherine Apcar, for Calcutta, Miss M. West; for Singapore, Bishop Thoburn, Mr. L. E. Booth.

Per Yuensang, for Manila, Mrs. Whiteman, Mrs. C. S. McKinley, Mrs. C. H. Noronha and 3 children, Messrs. Eugene J. Bates, Peter Dutkewick, Carl Sternberg, E. W. Browne, Oscar Hintfeldt, J. Melendreras Anto, W. Reis, and Mrs. A. I. B. Immel.

Per Coptic, for Amoy, Mr. and Mrs. Broadbent; for Shanghai, Messrs. R. E. Lewis, M. Alsberg, Miss Wibson, Miss L. Sylvester, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. von Winning, Mr. and Mrs. Worsky, Messrs. B. H. Walton, J. E. Judah, L. C. B. Edmondson, Hon. A. E. Buck and Mrs. Buck, Messrs. Kuntz, M. Stemple, Mrs. Tucker and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Raelton, Mrs. Bancroft, Messrs. H. Rumjhu and B. R. Smith; for Kobe, Mrs. Homans, Miss Nicollier, Mr. and Mrs. A. Paul, Capt. Hewet, Messrs. C. H. Shaw and V. Filipo; for Yokohama, Mrs. P. Brentnall, Miss Madge Brentnall and infant, Mrs. H. E. Nicholls, Mr. B. Roth, Mrs. Wm. Wallace Campbell, Miss Dorothy Campbell, Master Archie Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. D. Jackson; for Honolulu, Lieut.-Col. Keary, Mr. Ng Sing Show, Miss Lee Yum, Messrs. Chan See and John R. Wong; for Boston, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ashmore; for London, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Cronin, Miss Orpen, Col. Orpen, Mr. M. Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Atkinson, Mr. D. M. Lumsden, Mr. G. A. Dolby, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pirie, and Hon. J. A. Davies; for Paris, Mr. F. Augustin; for Hamburg, Mr. C. Heindolt; for Bremen, Mr. O. von der Hyde; for San Francisco, Messrs. L. Jones, T. W. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hower, Mr. O. Hanson, Miss Gilmore, Miss Ames, Lieut. G. Nickell, Messrs. A. C. Robinson, Lee B. Lok, Mrs. S. B. Bloke, Messrs. W. G. Irwin, Ho Chi, Sue Look, Mrs. Cheong Lum Lock, Miss Ying Shui Look, and Chon Yuk.

Per Glenogle, for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Harris.

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